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FOURTEEN PAGES — TWO RIYALS

In Paris today

Fahd, Mitterrand meet

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Agencies) — Crown Prince Fahd arrived here Monday for talks with French President Francois Mitterrand. Mitterrand will entertain Prince Fahd to lunch after holding talks, he added.

The French president is due to visit Saudi Arabia later this month. Mitterrand has already received visits from the deputy prime minister of Iraq, the ruler of Qatar and King Hussein of Jordan.

The socialist administration wants to build France's position in the Middle East as an "inter-broker" between Arabs and Israelis in Lebanon where it has traditional ties. External Relations Minister Claude Yvon said in a recent radio interview France could certainly play the role of an "inter-broker," but "this is not the case yet."

France sells about \$9 billion worth of goods a year to the Arab world. This is about double its imports from the area, chiefly oil. Saudi Arabia supplies nearly 50 percent of France's crude oil.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Anba* had reported Sept. 1 that Prince Fahd would go "on a tour of Europe shortly" with the aim of stimulating "new European initiative whose first point of order is the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization." In its report, dated London, the paper also said Prince Fahd hoped in this way to "facilitate the adoption of a similar attitude by the United States."

A month ago, Prince Fahd proposed an eight-point peace plan to settle the Middle East conflict.

By cabinet

Expressway approved

AIF, Sept. 7 (SPA) — The Council of Ministers Monday evening empowered Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, the communications minister, to take the necessary steps to build the Makkah-Medina expressway, according to the instructions of King Khaled Crown Prince Fahd.

The Cabinet, meeting under Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, was briefed by Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, the minister of finance and national economy on agreement on scientific research, employment and technology signed between Saudi Arabia and West Germany in Riyadh year. The agreement will be ratified by King.

Sheikh Ibrahim Massoud, state minister, cabinet member and acting information minister, said that the Cabinet also discussed approving the draft amended statute of the National Board originally issued in 1953 and considered in 1974 by an independent committee. Members of the committee were

Interior Minister Prince Naif; Justice Minister Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Sheikh; Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources; and Dr. Ghazi Al-Ghazali, the minister of industry and electricity.

King meets Jayewardene

TAIF, Sept. 7 (Agencies) — President Junius Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, on a state visit to Saudi Arabia, had talks Monday with King Khaled on bilateral relations and the world situation.

The meeting was attended by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah; Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan; Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources; Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, the minister of finance and national economy; Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Massoud, state minister, cabinet member, acting information minister and head of the mission of honor accompanying President Jayewardene, and Sheikh Abbas Faiz Ghazwanian the head of the Asia and Africa desks at the Foreign Ministry.

Present on the Sri Lankan side were Foreign Minister Shihool Humaid; Transport and Islamic Affairs Minister Muhammad Hanifa; Finance and Planning Minister Rene Demille; John G. Ratnien; the head of the Middle East desk at the Foreign Ministry; Rene Dairakon, director of the foreign resources division at the Foreign Ministry; and other officials.

Earlier in the day, President Jayewardene received at the Guest Palace Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani who later conferred with the Sri Lankan finance and planning minister. The talks dealt with the means to bolster cooperation.

President Jayewardene also conferred Sunday evening with Prince Abdullah, in presence of Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Massoud, state minister, cabinet member, acting information minister, and head of the mission of honor.

Earlier Sunday King Khaled gave a dinner in honor of President Junius and the accompanying delegation. The banquet was attended by Prince Abdullah; Prince Sultan and other government officials.

\$1b order placed for Jubail plant

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AFP) — Petromin and Shell Saudi Arabia have placed an order for a \$1 billion oil refinery with an international consortium comprising Parsons International of the United States, Chiyoda Chemical Engineering of Japan and Technic of France. The French firm announced here Monday the refinery, with a capacity of 12 million tons a year will be set up at al Jubail on the Saudi Arabian east coast. The work will be divided equally among the three contractors.

The plant is due in service in 1984. It will provide petroleum products mainly for export from a score of units, including a hydrocracker and a benzene unit.

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Yamani exposes marketing tactics

Glut weakening Arab oil weapon

By Muhammad M. Al Shihani

TAIF, Sept. 7 — High oil prices have weakened the Arab oil weapon, Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani told *Arab News*.

In a wide-ranging interview here this week, the minister blamed the glut on world markets for the high prices which have decreased demand.

"Talk of using it as a weapon at present is imaginary," the minister added.

In the interview, which also appears in the sister Arabic daily *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*, Sheikh Yamani disclosed that "if the Arab peoples discover what harm the high oil prices are causing their national questions, they would demand their governments to reduce them."

"There can be no effective oil weapon while having a glut", which the minister stressed to have been caused by the high prices. He called for building up a demand for oil so it retains its political power.

The minister also predicted the fall of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) if continuing oil pricing and production trends continue into the 1990s.

"OPEC's share of the market fell from 31 million barrels daily in 1979 to much less than 24 million barrels a day this year," Sheikh Yamani explained. He added that some analysts however expect OPEC's share to decline in the early 1990s to less than 15 million barrels daily. "This would mean a collapse of OPEC and a lot of economic hardships for Saudi Arabia which basically relies upon its oil revenue."

Sheikh Yamani exposed the practices of some oil producers who flout OPEC decision to undercut their inflated prices. The result will actually be less money paid for their oil than the official OPEC prices."

Following is the full text of the interview:

QUESTION: Your Excellency, Saudi Arabia has always championed a reduction in oil prices, besides selling its oil at the lowest price in the world. What is your philosophy in



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

the adoption of this policy, and why is there always an insistence on the reduction of prices?

A. In fact, there is no specific philosophy in the manner you have mentioned, but there may be changing circumstances and varying reasons. In some cases, Saudi Arabia might be motivated in resisting the successive price hike by taking into consideration the position of the consumer countries, especially the developing nations. You know, Saudi Arabia is keen not to make the rising oil prices a huge burden on these states which can neither afford to pay nor bear the inflated prices. The present situation is different from that of the past when, during 1979 and 1980, the oil price hike from a little over \$12 to \$32 or more had caused an enormous rush in investment in energy resources, with the view of cutting down on oil consumption and developing energy alternatives to reduce dependence on oil. This resulted in a fall in OPEC's shares in the market from over 31 million barrels daily in 1979 to much less than 24 million barrels this year. Some analysts, however, expect OPEC's share to fall in early 90s to less than 15 million barrels daily. This would mean a collapse of the organization and economic hardships for Saudi Arabia which basically relies on its oil revenue.

We have cautioned a number of times against the consequence of an undeliberate and unwise price hike. As I remember, only last year I had mentioned this reality at the University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran, and had warned of an oil glut in the markets. But, regrettably, some intellectuals in Saudi Arabia did not envision this reality and now, as members of OPEC we suffer from a real crisis caused by the hike in the oil prices. In my view, we cannot reduce this crisis except by adopting the same measures. The oil prices must be brought down, if we can, or at least remain at the present level for a long period until we are able to hold back investors from searching energy alternatives and until OPEC restores its previous position. Saudi Arabia would then feel at ease in obtaining a revenue that would fulfill its financial requirements in the next two or three decades.

Q. In a recent interview, you have expressed your fears about a drop in world prices to less than \$32, which is the price fixed by Saudi Arabia. Then you said that you will defend this price. May I know how this possibility can take place and how you can defend the \$32 price? Will it be done through a reduction in output, or what?

A. The probability has, in fact, come very near to reality. Nigeria, for instance, reduced its price to \$36 per barrel and, as you know,

there is a difference between the prices of Nigerian oil and the Arabian Light. We still differ on the assessment of this difference. While the North African states believe that the difference amounts to \$4, Nigeria itself maintains it is only \$3. If, therefore, the difference is \$4, the price of Nigerian oil will be \$32, which is the price of Arabian Light oil (and also the price of Saudi Arabian oil). But if the difference is only \$3, the price of Nigerian oil would then be \$33.

We have recently learnt that Nigeria is about to effect an additional cut in this price, but in a secret manner that would be represented in the reduction of royalties and income tax on the concessionary companies working there. If this reduction of one dollar or more takes place, the actual price of Nigerian oil would then be either \$32 or \$31. And, if this trend gains momentum in North Africa and other countries, Saudi Arabia would find the prices of its oil higher than the prices of others. As a result, the Kingdom's oil output will drop to very low levels.

Q. According to some reports, Saudi Arabia is under a very strong pressure from the rest of OPEC members either to raise its price or to cut down its oil output. How long can you confront these pressures?

A. As a matter of fact, Saudi Arabia perceives its interest and the interest of OPEC in its oil stance. It is a fact too that many of these states, which are said to be exercising pressures on the Kingdom, know, from the economic point of view, that Saudi Arabia's stance serves their own interest and the interest of the Kingdom. But they act on political bases which are opposed to their economic interests. As such, there is no excuse for Saudi Arabia to act in a manner that brings great harm to it in the future whatever the pressures are.

Q. Do you mean to interpret that the position of those countries, which opposes Saudi Arabia's policies of oil pricing and output, is the outcome of political, not economic backgrounds, as it should have been?

(Continued on back page)

Kabul troops raid village in Pakistan

By Shahid Orakzai
Arab News Correspondent

QUETTA, Pakistan, Sept. 7 — An Afghan army detachment Tuesday raided a Pakistani village, Shahbaz Kali in the Baluchistan province and searched houses seizing weapons from private citizens.

About 40 Afghan troops driven in armored personnel carriers however quickly withdrew into their territory before a Pakistani border militia force could arrive in the village.

The intrusion the first of its kind, followed Saturday's air violation in which two Afghan MiG-17 jets bombed a Pakistani militia post at Domandi. The entire area was found littered with splinters, empty shells and rockets by a group of newsmen who were taken to the site Tuesday. Military officials said the Afghan jets had dropped 500 pounders that missed the militia post by about 200 meters. Newsmen saw water gushing out from the bomb craters.

Locals said there was no immediate provocation for the attacks that are generally considered as shot pursuit for the Mujahideen.

In the past the border violations by the Soviet-backed Kabul regime have coincided with visits of some important Western dignitaries or international meetings on the Afghan crisis. The foreign ministry had not filed a formal protest with Kabul authorities that have been ignored in the past.

Egypt takes over 40,000 mosques

CAIRO, Sept. 7 (Agencies) — The Egyptian government, imposing tough new internal policies, announced Monday it was taking over 40,000 privately-owned mosques and tightening its supervision of Muslim preachers.

In the wake of last week's wave of arrests of Muslim hardliners, the ministry of wakfs (religious endowments) said that as a first step it had taken control of 65 mosques that were formerly run by Islamic fundamentalist societies.

The statement from Wakfs Minister Zakareya El-Berri, issued by the official Middle East News Agency (MENA), said the objective was to make sure that mosques were not exploited for pushing other than proper religious purposes.

Earlier, a ministry spokesman told reporters that only approved preachers would be allowed to deliver Friday prayers. There would be "more coordination on all matters dealing with sermons, with no politics at all," he added.

President Anwar Sadat, vowing to show no mercy to critics who have exploited religion,

Begin plans to settle rift with Reagan

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin began a 10-day trip to the United States Monday saying he brought with him plans for resolving differences between the two countries.

"I have come with plans and unilateral measures which I think will be of benefit to us both," he told reporters on arrival. Begin said he and President Reagan would "discuss problems we face and I think our discussions will be fruitful." But he insisted he would not soften his opposition to the U.S. plan to sell AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia, one of the main problems which have strained relations between the two allies. "We must explain the severity that such a move would be for our security," he said. "I am going to Washington with memoranda and maps which will explain our position."

It will be the first time the two leaders have met and it gives them an opportunity to establish a personal working relationship. Although Reagan is regarded as the most pro-Israeli president since Harry Truman, a series of issues and incidents since he took office in January have plunged U.S.-Israeli relations to their lowest level in decades.

The United States suspended warplane shipments to Israel for two months this summer after Israeli air raids on Iraq's nuclear research center and Lebanon. The second attack killed or wounded hundreds of civilians.

has detained over 1,500 persons Wednesday in the bigger crackdown of his 11-year rule.

Only preachers authorized by the ministry or Cairo's Al-Azhar Islamic University would be allowed to speak after Friday prayers and guidelines were being drawn up to assure politics did not creep into sermons, the spokesman added.

To overcome a shortage of authorized preachers, teachers from Islamic institutions are being assigned to read sermons at private mosques, an official said.

Most of those arrested in the crackdown came from the Muslim Brotherhood and numerous Islamic fundamentalist societies which oppose Sadat's pro-West policies and have attracted mounting support in their campaign for the restoration of Islamic practices. Ten of the societies have been outlawed. Other groups which managed to thrive despite being technically illegal have their funds frozen.

The most detailed list of detainees published appeared Monday in the ruling party's newspaper *Maya*.

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New library set for opening

Medical city designs reviewed

By Alan Kenney

JEDDAH, Sept. 7 — Soil testing is underway and detailed designs are being studied for King Abdul Aziz University's Medical City, Dr. Fuad Zahran said Monday. According to the College of Medicine dean, construction on the medical training center should begin within the year.

The SR6.8-billion (\$2 billion) medical facility will occupy 1.4 million sq. meters of the old airport here. The site will house the 800-bed teaching hospital, medical school, basic science center, dentistry school, pharmacy school, an allied health institution, a research center and teaching facility. A separate girls section will offer many of the same schools as well as a nursing school.

Dr. Zahran said the medical city will have all support facilities for students and instructors, including housing for both the male and female sections of the campus. However, the medical city won't be completely operational for about eight years and the College of Medicine is taking several interim measures to deal with its expansion.

To meet increased demand for services and provide extended instruction to its students, the college is increasing bed space at its present teaching hospital on the campus, expanding the X-ray and emergency services, adding a new teaching wing and constructing a new building for outpatient and general clinical needs.

Every year the college is enrolling a total of

Islamic center receives aid

BEIRUT, Sept. 7 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia Monday gave the Islamic Information and Development Center here 300,000 Lebanese Liras (SR219,000) to help it produce an Islamic encyclopedia. A check for the amount was handed by Saudi Arabian ambassador to Lebanon Sheikh Ali Al-Shaer to Abdul Ghani Sallam, head of the center, and Dr. Hussein Al-Quwatly, secretary general.

On his arrival at the center, Shaer was met by Sallam and Dr. Quwatly who briefed him



MEDICAL TRAINING: A student observes an operation and is given instruction during the clinical phase of training. About 200 students to study medicine, medical technology and nursing. The present university teaching hospital gradually will be expanded to 300 beds by 1982, Dr. Zahran added. However, he said that the college is meeting students' additional teaching needs with help from the Ministries of Defense and Health and private hospitals where a certain number of students acquire clinical expertise.

According to the dean, the college soon will incorporate post-graduate degree pro-

grams into its schedule. By next year, the college hopes to have a visa qualifying program as well as programs for specialized degrees.

In other developments, the Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University's Sharia and Islamic Studies Faculty in Ahsa has accepted 160 students for the first half of the new academic year, Sheikh Abdullah Al-Tayyar, the dean, said Monday. The Saudi Press Agency reported the dean as saying that more students will be accepted for the second half. Studies will begin on the 19th of Dhul Hijjah.

Sheikh Abdullah said a new 50,000-book library soon will be opened for the faculty and that a housing project was underway to house the students from other regions. Faculty buildings are under construction near King Faisal University in Hofuf. They include classrooms, administrative buildings, a housing compound, a library, a mosque, TV hall and gymnasium.

In Dhahran, some 133 non-Saudi students have been accepted this year at the University of Petroleum and Minerals. *Al-Medina* reported Monday. The students come from 45 countries and were selected from among 3,000 applicants in view of their qualifications. The students represent 11 percent of the total number of students expected to be enrolled in the university's five faculties. They will enjoy the same privileges as Saudi Arabian nationals, including exemption from fees and free accommodation and books.

Kingdom marks literacy day

RIYADH, Sept. 7 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia celebrates the International Day for the Eradication of Illiteracy Tuesday.

Last Wednesday, the National Guard's education and culture department held a seminar on the means to raise the standard of adult education and to remove obstacles that come across in the realization of this objective.

There are two levels of adult education and literacy in Saudi Arabia. The eradication of illiteracy whose courses last for two years culminate in the primary education certificate after another two years. Once an adult has obtained his elementary certificate he can join a night intermediate school.

For nationals in remote areas and bedouins, the Education Ministry provides 100-day courses every summer for the same purpose by special teams it dispatches to these areas and to nomads near water

King greets Brazil leader

TAIF, Sept. 7 (SPA) — King Khaled Monday cabled his greetings to President Jose Batista Oliveira Figorid of Brazil on his country's national day. The King wished the president health and happiness and the people of Brazil lasting progress and success.

Waqf council meets today

By Ahmad Shanban

TAIF, Sept. 7 — The Supreme Council for Waqfs (Islamic Endowments) meets here Tuesday evening under Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie, minister of pilgrimage and endowments, to discuss a set of issues pertaining to Waqfs.

Waqf is an Islamic concept which means that a certain asset (real estate property, commercial project or even funds as admitted recently) is frozen to spend on relatives or any person indicated by the owner. A Waqf can neither be sold, nor given, nor mortgaged. The Waqf is sometimes run by a board of trustees or simply entrusted to the country's Waqf ministry or department, as is the case for many mosques all over the Islamic world.

Naif to review security

TAIF, Sept. 7 — Interior Minister Prince Naif will shortly chair a meeting of the board of the Arab Security Studies and Training Center here to review the center's action program, *Al-Riyadh* reported Monday. The program provides for many training courses in the various security, social and judicial fields.

Implementation of the plan was entrusted to the center by representatives of the Arab interior ministers who met in Rabat two months ago, according to Dr. Farouq Murad, director of the Crime Combating Institute. Saudi Arabia gave a 2.16 million sq. meters of land plot in Riyadh for its headquarters and spent SR430 million on its construction. More than 70 percent of the construction works have been handed over and the rest will be ready within a year. The Kingdom also gave a provisional SR11 million budget for the center's running expenses. Its purpose is to help achieve Arab integration in the field of security.

Meanwhile, the center started its third short-term crash course in "Curriculum Development at Arab Police Academies" in Tunis Monday. The seminar will be headed by Dr. Hassan Atyat Allah, dean of the Training Institute for Police Officers in Khartoum.

Of three weeks' duration, the objective of the course is to familiarize the trainees with the technical and scientific developments that

have taken place inside police work today, as well as modern techniques in investigative procedures at Arab police academies. Emphasis will also be put on reaching mutual agreements as to combating future crimes with modern police methods.

According to Gen. Ezz Eldin Twaik, of the Social Defense Organization in Morocco, and one of the professors at the seminar, "the course will serve to strengthen ties between Arab police organizations and their Islamic background with the ultimate objective of raising the quality and efficiency of Arab police officers."

Judicature chief felicitates Evren

TAIF, Sept. 7 (SPA) — Sheikh Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn Humaid, head of the Supreme Council of the Judicature, Sunday cabled his felicitations to Turkish President Kenan Evren for making Islamic education compulsory at all educational levels in Turkish schools.

He told the president that his step which will have a beneficial effect on the Muslim people of Turkey who always abided by the Islamic faith. He conveyed to him the gratitude and best wishes of the Ulama in Saudi Arabia, particularly those of the two Holy Harams.

FROM THE GULF

ABU DHABI, Sept. 7 (WAM) — UAE Minister of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Waqaf, Muhammad Abul Rahman Al-Bakr and the delegation accompanying him returned home Monday from London, after participating in the Islamic festivals which took place between Aug. 29 and Sept. 3. The festival was organized by the Islamic Organizations in the United Kingdom.

ABU DHABI, Sept. 7 (WAM) — Lamin Kita, foreign minister of Gambia left here Monday for Doha, wrapping up a two-day visit to the UAE in the course of his current tour of number of states in the region. He was seen off at the airport by a number of senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ABU DHABI, Sept. 7 (WAM) — President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan Monday received here Sheikh Muhammad Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Qatari minister of education, and the accompanying delegation who flew into Abu Dhabi to convey to him the condolences of Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani, emir of Qatar and the brotherly Qatari people, on the death of the late Sheikh Rashid Bin Humaid Al-Nuaimi.

DUBAI, Sept. 7 (WAM) — An international conference on sources of energy will be held in Los Angeles, between Sept. 9 and 18. Abdul Rahman Al-Awad, assistant under-secretary of the Ministry of Electricity, left here Monday for Los Angeles leading the UAE delegation to the nine-day meetings. In a statement before his departure, Awad

said that the UAE delegation will present a working paper at the conference dealing with the country's plan in developing energy sources and what has been achieved so far in this area. The conference will discuss, among other things, a number of researches and studies dealing with the natural sources as well as their uses, particularly in the developing countries.

AJMAN, Sept. 7 (WAM) — Sheikh Humaid Bin Rashid Al-Nuaimi, one of the UAE seven-member supreme council and ruler of Ajman Monday received cables of congratulations from Sheikh Saqr Bin Muhammad Al-Qassimi and Sheikh Rashid Bin Ahmed Al-Mulla, supreme council members and rulers of Ras Al-Khaimah and Umm Al-Quwain on the occasion of his accession as ruler of Ajman.

Sheikh Humaid's accession followed the death of his father, Sheikh Rashid Bin Humaid Al-Nuaimi, who was the ruler of the emirate of Ajman for more than 40 years.

ABU DHABI, Sept. 7 (WAM) — United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan Monday received a cable of condolence from Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al-Maktoum, UAE vice president and prime minister, on the death of Sheikh Rashid Bin Humaid Al-Nuaimi. Sheikh Zayed also received similar cables from Sultan Qabus of Oman, President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen, President Ali Nasser Muhammad of South Yemen and Cheddi Klippi, Arab League secretary general.

Prayer Times

Tuesday	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr	4:41	4:40	4:11	3:57	4:22	4:50
Dhuhr	12:18	12:19	11:51	11:37	12:02	12:31
Asr	3:44	3:47	3:19	3:07	3:31	4:03
Mughreb	6:32	6:34	6:05	5:53	6:18	6:48
Isha	8:02	8:04	7:35	7:23	7:48	8:18

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20 'traitors' killed

Iranian guards clash thrice with rivals

TEHRAN, Sept. 7 (Agencies) — Iranian revolutionary guards killed 20 "counter revolutionaries" in three separate clashes in western Azerbaijan and in Kurdistan, Tehran press reports said Monday.

Three revolutionary guards died in night-long fighting in Mahabad, capital of Kurdistan province, after "armed elements" attacked a local headquarters, the newspaper of Iran's ruling party *Islamic Republic* reported, quoting a deputy governor of neighboring Azerbaijan province. Four opponents were reported dead and several wounded. The Tehran daily *Azadegan* said 16 government opponents linked to the outlawed separatist Kurdish Democratic Party were killed near western Azerbaijan's capital Orumiye.

A third clash between revolutionary guards and "illegal armed rebels" occurred at

Sardasht, in Kurdistan but no casualties were reported, *Azadegan* said. The newspapers gave no indication when the clashes happened.

Meanwhile, *The Tehran Times* reported that 20 members of the Marxist Leninist Komalah Kurdish Autonomy Group and "pro-Iraqi Kurds" were pardoned after giving themselves up to revolutionary guards at Sardasht.

In an interview to the *Time* magazine, Iran's exiled leader Massoud Rajavi said the People's Mujahedeen planted the bomb that killed President Muhammad Ali Rajai and Prime Minister Muhammad Javad Bahonar a week ago. He described the attack as a "legitimate response."

The Mujahedeen leader fled to France July 29 with ousted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and was granted political asylum. Immediately after the blast at the prime minister's office, in which three other persons also died, Rajavi denied that his organization was responsible. But he told *Time* that the bomb attacks that have decimated the Iranian leadership — the last to die was Attorney General Ali Qodussi Saturday — were the legitimate response to a wave of arrests and executions of dissidents in Iran. He added that there was "no other way."

New U.S. plan for Lebanon peace reported

TEL AVIV, Sept. 7 (AFP) — The United States has drawn up a new peace plan for strife-torn Lebanon, an Israeli newspaper reported Monday.

Quoting a "reliable source", *Yedioth Aharonoth* said the plan would involve the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon and the siding of all Palestinian military positions further north.

Meanwhile, Israel would cease reconnaissance flights over Lebanon and the Lebanese regular army would take military control over the entire national territory. The newspaper said the U.S. was studying the feasibility of the plan. However, Syria was not enthusiastic and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was totally opposed to such a plan, the report said.

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U.S. said purchasing \$200m Israeli arms

TEL AVIV, Sept. 7 (AP) — The United States is ready to purchase Israeli-made military equipment worth more than \$200 million, it was reported here Sunday.

The sale is expected to be finalized at this week's summit between President Ronald Reagan and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin in Washington. *The Jerusalem Post* and Tel Aviv newspaper, *Al Hanimchar* reported. According to the two newspaper's U.S. correspondents, the deal is known under the official title "offshore procurement" and will be agreed as part of new

strategic cooperation between the U.S. and Israel which military officials on both sides have recently alluded to.

Meanwhile, Israeli radio quoting sources in Begin's delegation at New York Sunday said Israel was not prepared to link Palestinian autonomy on the occupied West Bank and in Gaza with the situation in Lebanon. The radio said some senior officials in the Reagan administration felt the Lebanon-based Palestinians were the key to any settlement of the autonomy question while Israel considers Lebanon a separate issue.

Sadat crushing opposition to Camp David, Russia says

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (Agencies) — The Soviet news agency Tass said Sunday that last week's mass arrests ordered by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat showed that he was trying to crush opposition to his peace accords with Israel.

It rejected Sadat's arguments that the round-up of 1,500 political and religious leaders was aimed at ending strife between Muslims and Coptic Christians. This was just a pretext for "repressive measures against elements and organizations standing in opposition to him," Tass said.

In a speech to the Egyptian parliament, Sadat had been forced to admit that there had been strong criticism of the Camp David peace accords between Egypt and Israel and to Cairo's military agreements with the United States, the agency commented. The new crackdown showed that the president "has totally renounced the myth of a democracy of his own making and gone over to openly crush all opposition to the traitorous Camp David deal," it added.

Meanwhile, in Cairo, leaders of the Coptic church said Sunday that Shenouda would still be recognized as its spiritual leader despite being stripped of power by the Sadat government.

Sadat said Saturday night he was invoking

the appointment of the Christian Coptic patriarch and setting up a committee of five bishops to take over papal duties.

The weekly newspaper *Mayo*, organ of Sadat's ruling National Democratic Party, said Monday that Shenouda had been banished to a desert monastery. The paper said Pope Shenouda has been advised to reside in his monastery in Wadi Natroun in the eastern Egyptian desert and not to travel to Cairo or Alexandria.

Mayo said the pope had also been barred from meeting Coptic congregations "in preservation of the state's security and the church's reputation."

In his announcement Saturday night, Sadat accused the pope of helping spread sectarian strife in the country. *Mayo* said the pope, a former army officer and journalist, wanted to impose his will on the state when last year he ordered the church to stop Easter celebrations in protest against clashes between Muslims and Christians in upper Egypt.

This was a clear case of inciting Christian nationalists against the state, the newspaper said. It accused the pope of forming offices in the United States and Canada to supply Copts with exaggerated and false information.

BRIEFS

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Five new cases of cholera have been reported in the occupied Gaza Strip in the last two days, bringing the total number of cases in the area to 75, Israel television reported Sunday.

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Gasoline prices increased Sunday by between five and 15 percent, bringing the cost of premium to \$2.52 a gallon. Because of the devaluation of the Israeli shekel against the dollar, the price of gas in dollar terms has actually gone down this year. Six months ago, a gallon cost \$2.85.

TEL AVIV, (AFP) — Israeli forces have

dismantled a network of members of the fetha the Israeli Army said Sunday. The network, a commune said had operated for the past three years, adding it had been responsible for several attacks.

BEIRUT, (AFP) — Arab states have so far provided just over one-quarter of the \$800 million in aid to Lebanon due during 1980 and 1981, it was reported here Sunday. The newspaper *As Safer* quoted Muhammad Atallah, director of Lebanon's council for reconstruction and development, as saying that only \$236 million have been paid.

On Afghan issue

Dost arrives in Delhi with Karmal's message

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (Agencies) — Afghanistan's foreign minister arrived here Monday with a message from President Bahrak Karmal to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and hopes that she can persuade Pakistan and Iran to open talks with Kabul about the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

"I believe India can persuade the other side to come forward and have talks with us," Foreign Minister Shah Muhammad Dost told reporters at Delhi airport. By "the other side," he indicated that he meant neighboring Iran and Pakistan, which are reluctant to deal with his Soviet-installed regime.

Dost said he was not aware of the reaction of Iran and Pakistan to an Aug. 24 proposal by Kabul for negotiations in the presence of a U.N. representative on "guarantees" against alleged interference in Afghanistan leading to a Soviet troop withdrawal. He said he has been traveling since Aug. 25, the day after the proposal was broadcast by Radio Kabul. It subsequently drew strong support from Pakistan, Iran and Western countries, who said it resembled previous, unacceptable proposals.

Dost arrived here from Ethiopia after an

overnight stop in Bombay, western India. Earlier, he had visited Syria. In a show of solidarity, ambassadors or representatives of all Soviet bloc embassies greeted Dost at the airport along with Rao and other Indian officials. The latest Kabul proposal calls for an active role in eventual negotiations by a U.N. representative and dropped a condition that talks with Iran and Pakistan be held separately.

It retained a previous condition that the negotiations directly involve the Afghan government, which Iran and Pakistan have rejected, claiming it would bestow recognition on Karmal's regime. Iran and Pakistan have said they would negotiate with representatives of Karmal's ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan instead.

In Addis Ababa, meanwhile, a joint communiqué issued following Dost's Ethiopian visit said Afghanistan and Ethiopia had agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. The two countries said they wanted to develop relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields, based on the principles of equality, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference.

Opens heavy fire

Haddad breaks truce, UNIFIL says

TEL AVIV, Sept. 7 (Agencies) — The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has charged the Israeli-supported militia of dissident Lebanese Maj. Saad Haddad with "a grave violation of the ceasefire in south Lebanon."

According to a UNIFIL spokesman, the right-wing Christian militia opened "heavy fire" on a Dutch UNIFIL unit at the village of Yaatar, from positions at the village of Beit Liff. Following a riposte from the Dutch soldiers, the militia opened fire again, and six shells hit Yaatar, the spokesman reported.

Militiamen and Israeli army forces also machinegunned the Lebanese coast with some 7,000 rounds, and the spokesman said UNIFIL was protesting what he termed a "dangerous violation" of the ceasefire concluded in the area last July 24.

A protest had been lodged with Maj. Saad Haddad. Haddad claimed the incident occurred after Palestinian commandos attacked a militia position in the village of Beit Liff, wounding one of his men.

The ceasefire was reached in Lebanon last July after two weeks of heavy fighting between Israel and Palestinians.

Bangladesh strike plan called off

DACCA, Sept. 7 (R) — Bangladesh opposition parties said Sunday they had called off a nationwide strike Monday to press the government to postpone presidential election. They said in a statement that their decision followed an announcement Saturday that the election to find a successor to assassinated President Ziaur Rahman would be held Nov. 15.

The opposition parties have twice rejected previously-scheduled polling dates, Sept. 21 and Oct. 15, because they considered there was not enough time for campaigning.

Deputy Prime Minister S.A. Bari said the government was considering lifting the state of emergency from Sept. 21, the date for the filing of nomination papers for the election.

The emergency was imposed after President Ziaur was killed in a military coup May 30. Opposition parties have demanded the lifting of the emergency as a precondition for going to the polls.

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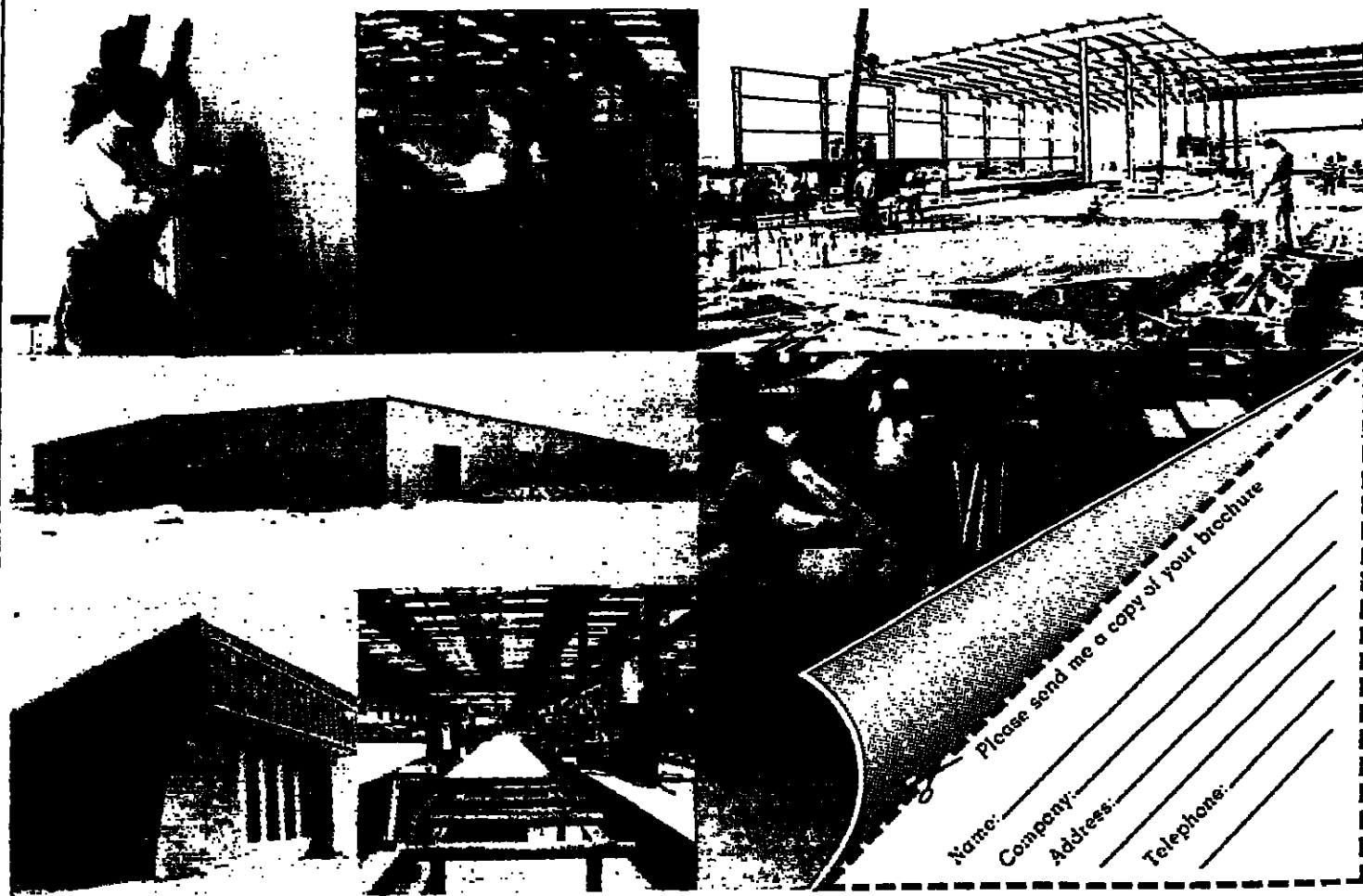
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Chemical poisons 'used' in Cambodia

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP) — The federal government has gathered proof that chemical poisons provided by the Soviet Union were used in military operations in Cambodia, *Time* magazine reported Sunday.

Military patrols from Thailand took samples of foliage, soil and water from Cambodia and sent them to the United States for analysis, the magazine reported. Scientists found that the samples contained the chemical agent trichothecene toxin, known as T-2.

Soviet scientists have published articles on how to produce vast quantities of T-2, which occurs naturally in grain molds common in the Soviet Union.

U.S. intelligence officials have long suspected that the Soviet Union was providing chemical weapons for use in Southeast Asia, in violation of an international agreement banning chemical warfare that was reached after the end of World War I.

In 1979, army investigators said they believed two and possibly three chemicals were being used against Laotian tribesmen who were resisting Communist Pathet Lao and Vietnamese forces. One of these was a nerve agent, another caused massive bleed-

ing and the third was thought to be a riot-control gas.

In 1980, Defense Secretary Harold Brown said there was "mounting evidence" that the Soviets were using incapacitating gas in Afghanistan and that there were "some reports that they may be using lethal gas."

Eyewitnesses in Cambodia, Afghanistan and Laos have reported seeing chemical-laced "yellow rain" fall from the skies. Afterward, people on the ground suffered burning sensations, convulsions and massive internal bleeding. Many died painful deaths. However, the United States never had evidence that proved the Soviet Union was the source of the poison.

Time, a newsweekly, said in this week's editions that the State Department is reluctant to publicly accuse the Soviets of using chemical warfare, although some officials argue that doing so might prevent further use of the chemical agents.

Other officials want to wait proof that the chemical has been used in Laos and Afghanistan. The magazine said more chemical samples are under analysis in U.S. labs.

Pentagon says Soviets produce more weapons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (APF) — Soviet strategic arms production is three times that of the United States, according to a Pentagon report released by the U.S. Congress this weekend. The report, prepared by the Defense Intelligence Agency (D.I.A.), said Soviet had produced four times as many tanks as the United States in 1980, three times as many armored vehicles, more than twice as many combat aircraft and field missiles, 10 times as many air-to-ground missiles and five times as many anti-tank missiles.

In 1979, it said, the USSR produced about

700 helicopters against 175 for the United States and 11 submarines compared to one for the United States. Pentagon experts say Soviet arms production owes its superiority to the greater number of Soviet troops — more than four million compared to 2,100,000 for the United States.

The report was released to coincide with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's efforts to dissuade President Ronald Reagan from slashing \$20,000 to 30,000 million from the defense budget in 1983 and 1984. A decision on the cuts is expected soon.

Meanwhile, visiting U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston said in Moscow Sunday that the United States and the Soviet Union should start a dialogue aimed at a "reasonable compromise" on arms control. The Soviet news agency Tass quoted the senator, a California Democrat, as saying that the only way of limiting the arms race was "constructive talks" between the two superpowers.

Cranston and Maryland Republican Sen. Charles Mathias left Moscow Sunday for Bonn after a visit during which they said they were "not very optimistic" about an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations. They said Saturday that they had found the Soviet to be inflexible. After stopping in Bonn, Cranston will visit Warsaw and Paris.

New family of antibiotics developed

PRINCETON, New Jersey, Sept. 7 (AP) — Researchers in New Jersey say they have developed a new family of antibiotics derived from bacteria that expected to combat infections that resist other drugs.

Dr. Kenneth Rubbin, director of public affairs at the Squibb Institute, said existing antibiotics such as penicillin come from fungi, a life from more complex than bacteria.

The new drug, he said, will be able to cure diseases now unaffected by penicillin and "conventional" antibiotics — diseases such as E. Coli, a urinary tract infection, and septicemia, a bacteria blood infection. Most of the drugs now used to treat these infections are either not very effective or have dangerous side effects, he said.

Squibb scientists hope that within a few years the new drug, named Azthreonam, will be used to combat certain infectious diseases, especially "nosocomial" or hospital-acquired infections that have proven difficult to treat. In developing the drug, Squibb scientists and technicians screened over 1 million forms of bacteria

taken from various locations throughout the world.

"The irony of all this is that the answer was in our backyard," said Dr. Richard B. Sykes, associate director and chief microbiologist at Squibb. "The soil sample which led to the right compound came from the pine barrens only a few miles from our Princeton laboratories."

What the researchers found were monobactams, invisible microorganisms produced by bacteria. The soil sample that contained the first monobactam was taken from the wading river by a Squibb employee in November 1978. Other monobactams were later taken from the Goshen pond swamp and the Atsion Lake area.

Sykes said Azthreonam has been tested on laboratory animals and human volunteers. The next step, which begins this fall, is to try the drug on 1,500 hospital patients. He believes the drug will be accepted first in Europe, where testing is less time-consuming, and may be on the market in the United States by the end of 1985.

China's leaders do manual labor

PEKING, Sept. 7 (R) — Members of China's Communist Party secretariat are taking part in manual labor once a week, reviving a tradition that was discarded after the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the *People's Daily* said Monday.

The party newspaper said secretariat members had swept paths in Zhongnanhai, part of the former imperial palace where many of China's top leaders live, and that from now on they would perform physical labor every Saturday afternoon.

The secretariat is headed by Hu Yaobang, who was made party chairman on July 1, but the paper did not say whether Hu took part. Officials were obliged to perform regular stunts of physical labor during the regime of the Maoist "Gang of Four," as desk work was considered to alienate them from the working masses. The idea was quietly dropped after Mao's death in 1976.

There has recently been a partial revival of Maoist traditions, however, including a campaign against "bourgeois liberalism." The revival of manual labor for officials appears to be part of the current hardening of the political climate which is aimed mainly against free-thinking intellectuals.

Brezhnev meets Duan

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (APF) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev had talks here Monday with the secretary-general of Vietnam's ruling party Le Duan, Tass said. The Soviet news agency said a Vietnamese delegation which also included Vice Premier Tu Huu arrived here on Sept. 3 for a "friendship visit."



ONE-MAN GAME: California Governor Edmund G. Brown tries his hand with a hook shot while playing one-man basketball to cool down after jogging in the Sacramento area recently. The Democratic Governor has been jogging since last May.

3 arrested in France for carrying cannabis

RENNES, France Sept. 7 (APF) — French police have announced that two men arrested near here on a yacht carrying 450 kgs of cannabis were U.S. citizens and that a third was a Dutch national.

The men, Robert Scheiner, 50 of Illinois, Lindsay Decker, 58, of Nebraska and Dutchman Lucas Van Ho, 38, were interrogated by police after their arrest at Brittany's port Navalo Thursday and are to appear before the public prosecutor at nearby Vannes.

Police said the yacht, a Florida-registered 11-meter sloop named *Vroune Carolina*, was on its way to the Netherlands from Morocco after calling at Lisbon. The cannabis, worth seven million francs (nearly \$1,200,000) was hidden in traveling bags and jerrycans. It is now being kept by port Navalo customs officials.

Typhoon toll rises to 93

SEOUL, South Korea Sept. 7 (AP) — The death toll from Typhoon Agnes rose to 93 with 33 others still missing and property damage estimated at \$109 million, according to the latest government figures released Monday.

The central disaster relief committee said 24,309 houses were wrecked or flooded, 13,898 persons made homeless, 439 ships of various types lost, 95,537 hectares of farmland inundated, and 140 kilometers of highway damaged.

The typhoon was reduced to a tropical storm when it lashed Korea's southern coasts last Wednesday and Thursday. But it dumped up to 660 millimeters of rain during those two days alone, triggering floods and landslides in three southern provinces.

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Sihanouk unsure of forming anti-Viet front government

SINGAPORE, Sept. 7 (APF) — Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has painted a gloomy picture of the chances of forming a coalition government among the three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance groups.

He warned Sunday that Son Sann, leader of the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and Khien Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge movement, remained deeply divided. Speaking to the press after a half hour meeting with Son Sann, Prince Sihanouk said the ad hoc committee they had agreed to set up under the tripartite agreement signed here Friday would hold its first working session in Bangkok.

When it meets would depend on Son Sann and Khieu Samphan and on permission from the Thai authorities, he added. The first item on the agenda of the meeting would be the formation of the coalition government with Son Sann as the prime minister, said Prince Sihanouk.

But this would be difficult since Son Sann was maintaining the three conditions he laid down before the tripartite meeting here this week and the Khmer Rouge considered them too tough.

The three conditions were that he, Son Sann, should have real power, a majority of portfolios in the coalition government and that Khmer Rouge leaders must compromise in the 1975-78 atrocities in Cambodia should be exiled. Prince Sihanouk said no one believed the Khmer Rouge when they said they had changed their ideology and that, according to Son Sann, "they lie when they say they are no longer Communists."

Therefore he was maintaining his conditions for participation in the coalition government. "So I wish him success," said the prince. "But it seems there will be some difficulties since the Khmer Rouge are not ready to surrender to the Son Sann conditions and Son Sann, on behalf of his front and the people of Cambodia, maintains the same conditions."

2 Americans to look for dinosaurs

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7 (AP) — Two explorers have set off in search of surviving dinosaurs in an expedition that will take them to the center of a 55,000-square-mile (142,000 sq kms) swamp in the jungles of the Congo where the "mokele mbembe" is reputed to live.

Herman Regusters, formerly a space scientist for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, and his wife, Kia, will be joined in Africa by a third member of their expedition, Judy Benjamin.

Stories of a very large animal that looks like a brontosaurus have persisted for more than 200 years among pygmies living near the swamp. Several people have made expeditions into the area through the years but most have returned only with stories of the mokele mbembe.

One of those explorers says he saw and filmed the mokele mbembe last year, but

observers say the animal that appears on the film is difficult to discern, although it appears to have a long dinosaur-like neck and is sticking its head up from the middle of a river.

Scientists say the last of the dinosaurs became extinct 60 million years ago. A friend of Regusters', John Sack, said the couple left Sunday from Los Angeles International Airport with 640 pounds (290 kgs) of luggage and scientific equipment, including a "starlight scope."

Sack said the scope uses light from the stars and intensifies it, enabling the user to see and photograph objects even in the dark. He said the Regusters intend only to photograph the animal and not to kill it or try to bring it back to this country. The Regusters are financing the planned four-month expedition themselves.

Vietnam meanwhile dismissed the step toward unifying the Cambodian resistance as a bid "to doll up the ugly face" of Pol Pot's ousted Khmer Rouge government. Hanoi's Communist Party newspaper *Nhan Dan* said the meeting in Singapore of three key anti-Vietnamese leaders last week was part of an old plan by the United States and China.

"Its aim was to doll up the ugly face of the notorious Pol Pot gang of butchers and help them keep Kampuchea's (Cambodia's) seat in the United Nations," the paper said. The meeting came shortly before the opening on Sept. 15 of a new U.N. General Assembly session which is expected to feature the Cambodian credentials question for the third time in as many years. *Nhan Dan* noted But it said the summit had backfired by pointing up the "acute differences" among the groups.

Ruling party office bombed in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 7 (AP) — An explosion blew a door down at the headquarters of the governing Popular Action Party here early Sunday, police reported. Police said a dynamite stick exploded when the streets were virtually deserted by Peruvians who were watching a World Cup soccer match on television.

Police also reported that dynamite destroyed the door to the rector's office Saturday night at the state university in Ayacucho, 575 kms southeast of Lima. No one was injured in either explosion, the police said.

The Popular Action building is located on

the same block as the U.S. Embassy, where a powerful explosion caused \$50,000 damage before dawn Monday. No one has claimed responsibility for any of the 700 bombings in Peru since the country returned to democratic rule about 13 months ago.

The government has at times blamed the terrorism on leftist guerrillas, but said the attacks Monday on the U.S. Embassy and four U.S. companies in Peru could be linked to drug dealers upset with U.S. efforts to eradicate coca growing in Peru. Coca is the raw material used to produce cocaine.

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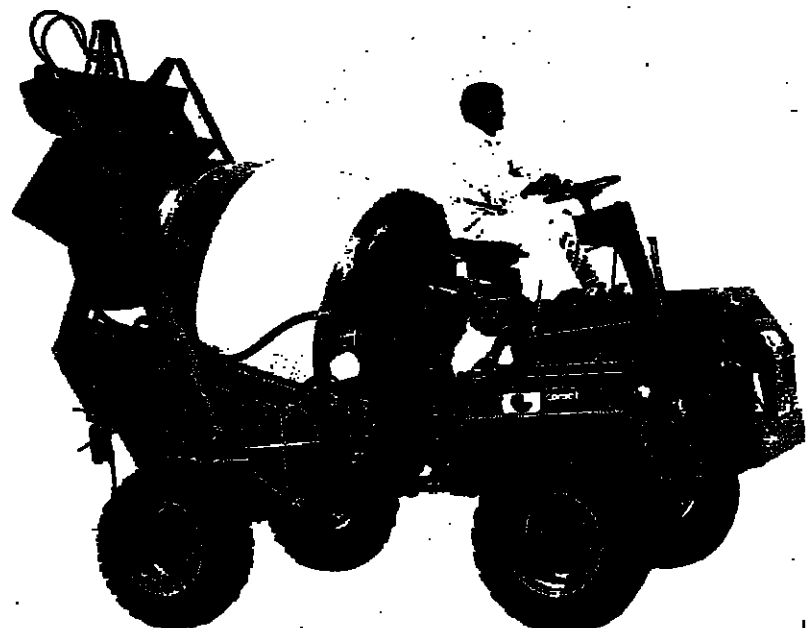
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Uncertainty over campaign

Irish guerrilla joins hunger strike in jail

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (R) — Another jailed Irish Republican army (IRA) guerrilla went on hunger strike in Northern Ireland Monday amid increasing uncertainty over the future of the death fast campaign.

John Pickering, 25, serving life imprisonment for various crimes including killing a man, refused breakfast and said he was joining the fasts for prison reforms on which 10 men have starved to death, British officials said.

But developments over the weekend led to speculation that the campaign may be nearing its end. In the past week, two hunger strikers nearing death in Maze Prison were saved when their families ordered doctors to intervene after they had slipped into a coma. Four men have now come off their fasts this way, and sources close to relatives of the remaining six hunger strikers say more families will also act to save their sons' lives.

India assures Bangladesh on island dispute

DACCA, Sept. 7 (AFP) — Bangladesh has been assured by India that events since the Dacca meeting of their two foreign ministers in August last year "would not in any manner prejudice" talks in New Delhi later this week on the South Talpatty island dispute or their outcome.

A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen Monday that the talks on the disputed island "would be resumed where they were left off" during last year's meeting. The tiny uninhabited island in the estuary of the border River Hariabhang in the Bay of Bengal is one of the many irritants straining relations between the two neighboring countries in recent years.

Both sides claim ownership of the island, named by Bangladesh as South Talpatty and India as New Moore. The dispute took a serious turn in May this year when India suddenly landed troops on the island and posted half a dozen naval ships there. Bangladesh said this had violated its territorial waters.

Besides Talpatty, other problems to be discussed during the New Delhi meeting of the two foreign ministers are the lease in perpetuity of a corridor connecting two Bangladeshi enclaves in India, a long-term solution of the Ganges water sharing at Farakka and delineation of the maritime boundary between the two countries.

Cat virus isolated

Leukemia vaccine foreseen

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7 (AP) — Ohio State University researchers say they have developed a vaccine that will protect 80 to 90 percent of cats from leukemia and could be a step toward developing human leukemia vaccines.

Application of the development to research on human leukemias, or cancers of the blood-forming tissues, hinges on identification and isolation of the virus responsible — if a virus in fact causes leukemia in humans as it does in cats, *The Los Angeles Times* said in reporting the discovery Sunday.

The significance of the vaccine appears to lie in the fact that it is not made from viruses. It has been feared that if human leukemia is caused by a virus, it might be difficult to prevent genetic material of killed or tamed viruses from incorporating itself into human cells.

But according to Dr. Richard Olsen, the Ohio state virologist credited with developing the cat vaccine, his discovery avoids that problem because it is made of expected products of cat cells grown in laboratory dishes.

S. African barred from attending Sydney congress

SYDNEY, Sept. 7 (R) — The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) convinced black South African unionist not to attend its congress when she turned up at the meeting here Monday.

Lucky Mubelo, deputy vice president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, later told newsmen she had agreed with an ACTU official who told her at the door it would be better if she did not attend. "I thought it would not be very much value to force my way in. I did not want to embarrass anybody," she said.

Mrs. Mubelo, 61, had been met at the congress venue by a hostile group of anti-apartheid demonstrators who accused her of being a pawn for the South African government.

ACTU President Cliff Dolan said meanwhile that he had been told the Clothing and Allied Trades Union invited Mrs. Mubelo but the union had later said she was not its guest after it received "certain information." The Trade Union Council of South Africa is the country's largest union group. It is not government-sponsored and about 75 percent of its member unions are multiracial.

Mrs. Mubelo told a news conference Sunday that Australia should not support sanctions against South Africa and she encouraged Australian firms to retain investments there. Her visit was organized by the Australia-South Africa Association.

Allan Dexter, secretary of the association, told reporters Sunday that Mrs. Mubelo was not an "Auntie Tom." "It is very easy for everybody to criticize the South African government and the association brought her here to improve relations with South Africa," he said.

three of whose men have died on hunger strike, indicated it wanted an end to the fasts.

In a statement, the INLA said it was not replacing "its last member to starve to death, Michale Devine, who died on Aug. 20. It said: "It is obvious now that the British government is being far more intransigent than we had first expected." If it continued to provide one hunger striker to every three from the IRA "all our prisoners would be dead within six months," it said.

The hunger strikes began on March 1 in pursuit of political prisoner status for jailed guerrillas, but have since been directed toward securing specific prison reforms such as the right of inmates to choose their own work. The government has refused to grant the reforms, saying they would amount to political status. It has indicated that some changes in the prison rules could be made.

Informed sources said Monday that the government was cautiously optimistic that the hunger strikes might be near an end. "They are encouraged that they are wavering to some extent," the sources said.

But a spokesman for the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, said IRA prisoners would carry on their action until their demands were met. He said two more men would start fasts if the two whose families intervened last week did not go back on hunger strike when they recovered.

John Pickering is the 21st guerrilla to start a fast in the present campaign, of which 17 belonged to the IRA and the rest to the INLA. Ten of these have died, four were saved by their families, one ended his fast when he needed medical treatment for a stomach ulcer and six men are still refusing food.

None of the remaining hunger strikers is expected to die. The longest any of them has been without food is 35 days.

Marijuana plantation found in Philippines

MANILA, Sept. 7 (AFP) — Police have stumbled on the biggest marijuana plantation ever found in the Philippines, which reportedly supplied users in metropolitan Manila and two U.S. military bases. National bureau of investigation (NBI) agents discovered the plantation in remote Ampusan village in Kibungan, Benguet, 240 kms north of Manila. It reportedly was producing marijuana with an estimated value of about 10 million pesos (\$1.15 million).

NBI director, Jolly Bugarin, said the plantation was the major source of marijuana sold in Manila and suburbs and at two U.S. bases north of here — The Clark Air Base of the U.S. 13th Air Squadron and the Subic naval base, home port of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

Transmitted to children
Disease cripples Indiana community

BERNE, Indiana, Sept. 7 (AP) — Shiny steel wheelchairs are as familiar as horse-drawn buggies among the Amish in northern Indiana. The 3,000 Amish near Berne have the highest rate of muscular dystrophy (MD) in the country, one researcher says. The crippling disease occurs here at a rate 1,000 times the national average, striking more than one in every 100 Amish.

Doctors say it continues to spread. The illness is transmitted only to children whose parents are MD carriers, but almost one adult in five is a carrier here — and the Amish instruct their children to marry within the community. In one family, nine brothers and sisters are victims of the disease. Symptoms, which initially occur at about 10 years of age, include weakness in the muscles of the pelvic region and shoulders. By 20, most victims are confined to a wheelchair. There is no known cure.

In the Schwartz home, brother and sister Chris and Elizabeth, both in their 30s, slide their wheelchairs together over rugless floor to a bare corner to sing for a guest. The ballad they have composed themselves is a slow and plaintive one about MD.

Chris' hands are claw-like, twisted by the disease, but her brother harmonizes in a strong, full voice as his head rolls back involuntarily.

From their chairs, MD victims are incapable of participating in traditional Amish life — a life filled from sunup to sundown with tending livestock, planting and har-

vesting crops and feeding and clothing large families. No modern technology is used.

The Amish, descendants of a Swiss religious sect that split from the Mennonites in the 17th century, believe in following as closely as possible the ways of the past. They dress as their ancestors did and their homes are simple as they eschew modern plumbing, motor vehicles and most products of 20th century technology. Only their strong work ethic keeps the Amish competitive in today's economy.

The Schwartzes and other MD victims here have overcome a traditional shyness and allowed doctors into their homes to examine them and study their disease. The tests are conducted through the Caylor-Nickel clinic in nearby Bluffton and are aimed at developing early detection of MD and of its carriers. "It won't help us, but it might prevent others from getting the disease," Miss Schwartz says.

"The Amish in Berne have the highest incidence of MD in the nation," said Dr. Patricia Bader, 35, a Caylor-Nickel researcher who has studied the disease in this community for eight years. "But they have a remarkable adjustment to it," she said. "In many ways, it doesn't seem to be as catastrophic as it might in the larger society. Because so many people in the community have MD, there are plenty of models."

Nevertheless, the constant drain of MD threatens to cripple the close-knit Amish

Bangui coup 'maneuvered' to ease out David Dacko

BANGUI, Sept. 7 (AFP) — The army coup d'etat in Central African Republic last week was in fact a device to allow President David Dacko to quit the political scene without creating disorder, observers here believe.

Dacko is ill — he suffers from high blood pressure — and, as he told journalists, he cannot shoulder the responsibilities of power any longer. At his news conference, he spoke slowly and he looked exhausted. He said he had spent most of August in bed and was now preparing to travel to Europe for medical care.

For Dacko, who came to power in September 1979, when French paratroopers helped depose Emperor Bokassa, there was a choice of methods of laying down his burden of state. He could either have stuck to the constitution — under which Premier Simon-Narcisse Bozanga would have succeeded to the presidency pending new elections — or handed over to the military.

It was a strange dilemma for a man who, it is said, is basically a democrat, had won presidential elections in March against four opponents, was attempting to promote a multiparty system, and appeared to defend freedom of expression and human rights.

Dacko's refusal to apply the constitution seems to have stemmed from a conviction that giving power to Bozanga, to whom opposition leader Ange Patasse has strong objections, would have led inevitably to disorder in Bangui like that which arose between Patasse partisans and security forces after Dacko's election victory.

Since the bombing of a Bangui movie theater in July in which three persons were killed and many injured, tension had been mounting in the Central African Republic. The opposition was emboldened by the French government's less-than-enthusiastic reaction to Dacko's moves to control the situation — declaration of a state of emergency, suspension or banning of opposition parties — and issued successive calls for the president's ouster.

Patasse and his supporters were seen as a factor of instability. The Central African people, in the face of economic difficulty, showed growing signs of insecurity. Dacko apparently felt there was a risk of explosion and Bozanga's nomination would have provided the spark.

The military, led by Gen. Andre Kolingba, was the alternative. Dacko has maintained good relations with the general — a link no doubt strengthened by the fact that they come from the same region, in the south.

The way in which the army took over appears significant. At 8 a.m. on Sept. 1, Kolingba called in Col. Michel le Guen, commander of the 1,300 French troops in Central Africa, to announce that he, the general, was now head of state. The Central African officer had just had a private meeting with Dacko.

Afterward, the national radio broadcast the news. The ministers of the Bozanga cabinet were asked to remain at home. They were called in individually to hand over their

portfolios to their military successors. No state of emergency, no curfew was declared. No arrests were reported. There was no gunfire or bloodshed.

In the French barracks, at Bangui and at Bouar in the northwest, the men were on alert for no more than 12 hours. Since the "coup," the atmosphere in Bangui has undergone a complete transformation, from apprehension to general relief. "We have avoided the worst," one man told a reporter.

After the July bombing, travelers were constantly harassed by security men at the airport, and roadblocks and searches of vehicles were the rule. These measures have ceased since Dacko's handover.

Opposition figures have expressed satisfaction at the "downfall" of their sworn enemy, the man they accused of stealing the March elections. And, in a statement issued Monday in Paris, one of the parties — the Bangui Patriotic Front-Labor Party led by Abel Goumba — said the transfer of power could be considered part of a "democratic renewal" if it were followed rapidly by free and fair elections.

EEC panel on political cooperation proposed

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Agencies) — The 10 foreign ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) decided in favor of "a modest improvement in their political cooperation." The ministers met at medieval Brocket Hall near here for an informal "weekend of reflection." Progress was meager, but not totally nonexistent.

Despite conflicting views and mental reservations, the 10 agreed in principle to set up a new team responsible for improved European cohesion at the political level. The tentative decision Sunday appeared to be something of a compromise between the ambitions of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who wanted a full-fledged political cooperation treaty rounding out the Treaty of Rome which is the keystone of the EEC, "British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who favored a permanent secretariat among the 10 EEC members, and the positions of other countries which held there was no need for setting up any further construction in the Common Market organization.

Some participants including the Germans, British and Italians saw the development as a step toward a day when Western Europe might speak with a single voice. And yet there were already different interpretations of what was really achieved. The French view was that virtually nothing happened. Others, including the British and the Italians, considered that the working weekend could be summed up as a positive and meaningful success.

According to a British spokesman the ministers resolved to seek a "firm resolution commanding wide international support" from the United Nations General Assembly condemning the presence of 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan to back the Marxist Kabul regime's fight against Islamic Mujahedeen.

Carrington hopes to discuss Afghanistan further with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko when the two are in New York this fall for the United Nations session. On the Middle East, the ministers were described as "in a state of careful watchfulness for an opportunity" to expand on the June 30 EEC peace initiative.

It was on that day that the EEC nations called for comprehensive peace talks with which the Palestine Liberation Organization should be "associated." The declaration was followed up by meetings between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and EEC officials.

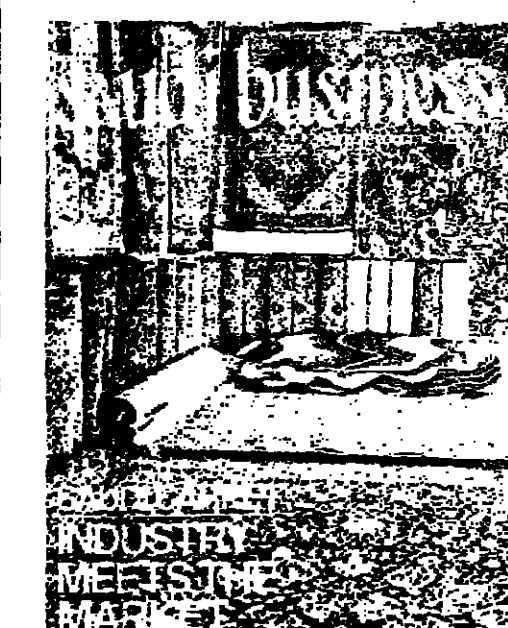
China blames Vietnam for provocations

PEKING, Sept. 7 (AP) — China sent Vietnam a note Monday accusing it of bombarding Chinese territory almost daily since May in a deliberate effort to worsen China-Vietnam relations.

"In indicating their readiness to resume the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at such a moment, the Vietnamese authorities are making a sheer hypocritical gesture aimed at deceiving public opinion both inside and outside Vietnam and covering up their hegemonist acts," the note said.

It accused the Vietnamese of nearly 900 provocations and intrusions into China since May and of repeatedly sending troops or special agents into China for harassment and sabotage.

The Chinese note demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia, stop menacing and encroaching on Thailand and halt provocations against China. Peking broke off the talks with Vietnam in March 1980, saying the Vietnamese showed no sincerity about patching up their dispute.



COVER:

In a variety of fields, Saudi Arabia has carved a name for itself. Its carpets are very much in demand in Western markets. *Ahmad Shaban* probes on page 20 the carpet industry's past and spreads out a detailed account of its development and achievement.

Read this week in SAUDI BUSINESS



TOURISM TAKES OFF:

The government has determined to transform the Asir region into one of the best tourist resorts in the Gulf. *Ahmad Kamal Khuroo* visits one such resort and files a report.



RAIL LINK:

The Damman-Riyadh link, the largest project being implemented by the Saudi Government Railroad Organization during the third five-year plan, is put into effect by awarding the middle section contract to a Pakistani firm. *Scott Pendleton* takes a look at the railway development in the Kingdom.

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Americans protest Springboks

By June Goodwin

NEW YORK —

Anti-apartheid protest against a tour by the South African Springboks rugby team is spreading in the United States, where rugby is an obscure, weekend game played by a few thousand enthusiasts.

The team arrives here after a tour of New Zealand, where rugby is virtually a religion and Springboks matches have been disrupted by violent anti-apartheid protests and arrests of dozens of demonstrators. The protest against the team's mid-September tour of the United States began with anti-apartheid groups and has been taken up by city officials, the black community and members of Congress.

The game scheduled for Sept. 19 in New York City was cancelled by Mayor Edward Koch, who said the city could not afford the security expenses to protect against possible violence. Organizers of a match originally to be played at a public stadium in Chicago said it would now be played at a secret location.

The New York City game was rescheduled to Rochester, in upper New York State, but that site was cancelled last week after city authorities opposed it because of South Africa's racial policies. A third match set for Albany, New York, is facing growing opposition as well. Black leaders, including former tennis champion Arthur Ashe, have called for cancellation of the tour.

Los Angeles City Councillor Robert Farrell, a leader of an anti-tour coalition of 18 groups, said unity on the issue was unprecedented, especially among blacks. The tour is of special interest to Los Angeles, site of the 1984 Olympics which African nations have threatened to boycott if the tour takes place. Seven members of Congress who visited South Africa last month signed a letter recently calling on the Eastern Rugby Union to cancel its invitation to the South Africans.

But the union's president, Tom Selfridge said he would not withdraw the invitation, and added: "Rugby is such a small sport that the Springboks could have come and gone but for the attention of the news media. It would have been a pimple on the horizon."

Prominent ABC television sports commentator Howard Cosell said of a recent broadcast on the issue: "Of course, sports and politics mix. The Olympic games have become a political tool for whichever groups would seek to make it so." Selfridge contends that the U.S. Olympic Committee, which has asked him to cancel the invitation, and ABC, which is to broadcast the 1984 games, is the only network following the story and "not from a positive standpoint," according to Selfridge.

"That is a total falsehood," said Cosell. "I have no idea whether other networks are covering it, but I'm covering this story because it's a huge story." Richard Lapchick, co-chairman of the Stop the Apartheid Rugby Tour (SART), a coalition of more than 100 anti-apartheid, church and civil rights groups, said South Africa had introduced politics into sports by organizing them on racial lines.

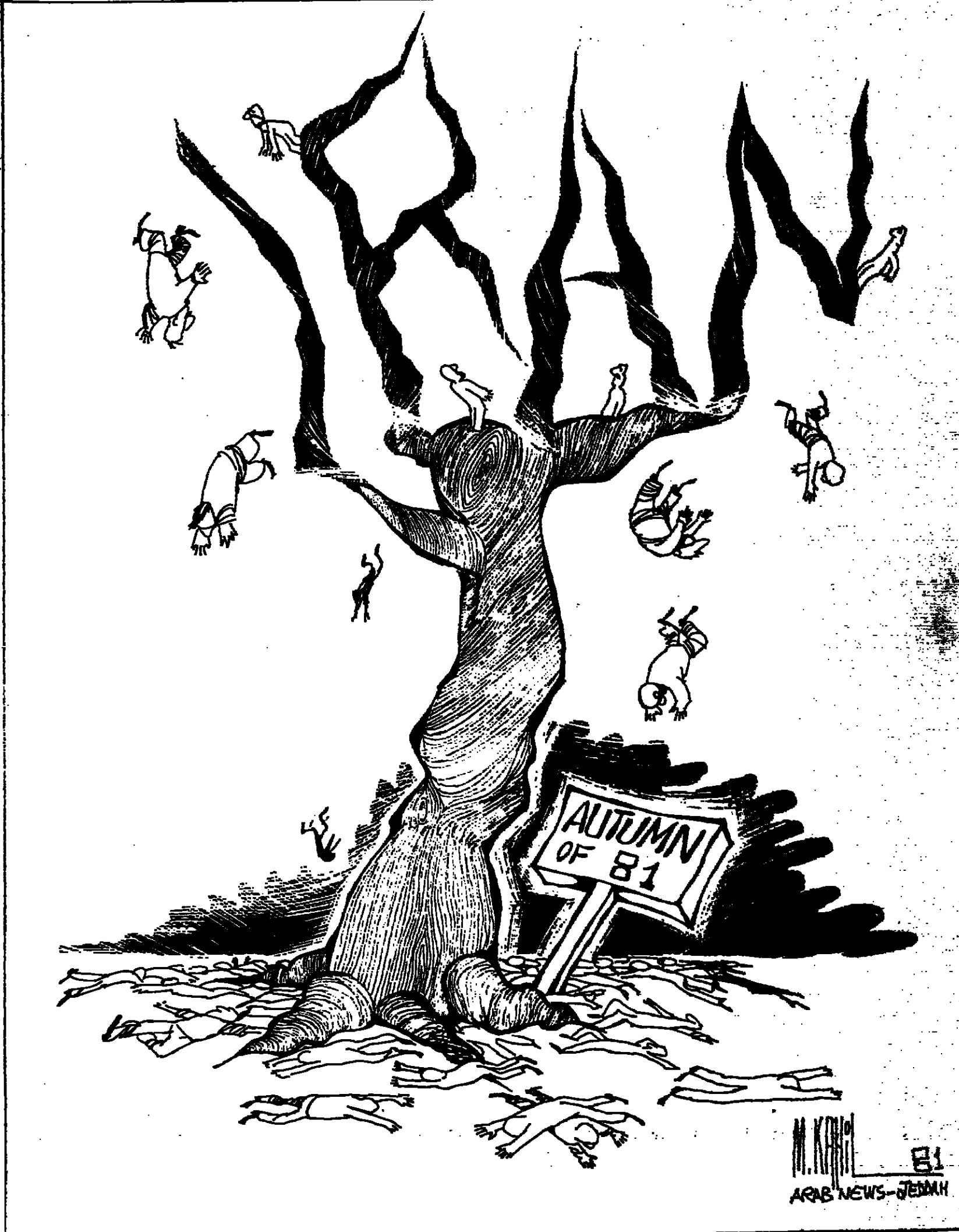
Although the Springboks team is technically multiracial, with a colored (mixed race) player and a colored manager, most sports in South Africa at club level, where the basic training is gained, are strictly segregated. Lapchick said the team's manager "has been making pro-government statements at every venue of the New Zealand tour. He is obviously a perfect weapons to spread the South African government propaganda."

Lapchick, a former professor of African Studies who has written a book on racism in international sports, has been referred to by the pro-government South African press as "the top South Africa baiter." In 1978, he organized the largest-ever U.S. anti-apartheid protest at the Davis Cup tennis tournament in Nashville, Tennessee. A month later, South Africa was suspended indefinitely from the Davis Cup.

Lapchick said SART's goal was to force cancellation of the Springboks' tour through a policy of peaceful demonstrations and public pressure.

"Legally, the administration can withdraw their visas," he said. "The U.S. barred East German athletes for 15 years. We cancelled a visa that had been granted for the South African boxer Callie Knoetze in 1979."

Selfridge said he would only cancel the tour if the visas were canceled, but he did not believe that would happen. As for the Olympics, he said of a possible boycott: "If black African countries' foreign policy is based on the manipulation of their sportsmen, that makes me very sad. But that is clearly their decision." —(R)



France reserves bold statements on M.E.

By Bernard Edinger

PARIS —

Only two weeks after France's Socialist administration took power last May, new External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said French Middle East policy would become increasingly clearer in the coming months.

Now over 180 days after the Socialists took over, their Middle East policies still remain blurred in the eyes of many people in France and abroad. But French views and intentions on other international issues are rapidly becoming clear.

Many commentators believe President Francois Mitterrand has ambitions to be as active an international figure as Gen. de Gaulle when he ruled from 1958 to 1969.

Mitterrand has already made amply clear he would be tough toward Moscow in direct East-West relations. Soviet leaders could no longer expect France to act independently of the Atlantic Alliance in major confrontations as did previous President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the start of the Afghan crisis in 1980, most commentators agree.

The same commentators add that any glee in Washington over such developments is likely to be

very much dampened by Mitterrand's views on North-South relations which are very much at odds with those held by the new Republican administration. In practically any major field of international activity — save in the Middle East — bold and sometimes even brash new French initiatives can be expected, informed sources say.

The same sources say, however, that Mitterrand's pronouncements concerning the Middle East are likely to be as careful as those of a blindfolded man gingerly trying to pick his way across a minefield. The reason for this, according to many, is that both domestically and internationally, whatever Mitterrand does concerning the Middle East can immediately and seriously affect both France and the president's own political fortunes.

A recent joint statement with Mexico describing leftist, anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador as a genuine, representative political force was greeted with joy by a long-frustrated French left. But it is hardly likely to affect France's financial situation.

But the situation could be entirely different if Mitterrand were now to swing his weight as strongly behind Israel as he did during the campaign leading up to his May 10 election. France's already shaky economy hardly looks in any shape to risk losing the Arab money which poured in since the start of the Lebanese civil war in 1975 upon Beirut tanking. This money is now reputed to make up perhaps 10 percent of all deposits in French banks.

France is used as a clearing house by Gulf states for many of their overseas banking operations and Arab investments in French firms and projects is heavy. France also sells about \$9 billion goods to the Arab world, a figure which only makes up for half the imports from that area, principally oil.

Mitterrand has, however, promised that he would honor all his campaign pledges including that of carrying out a more even-handed Middle East policy after years of French tilting toward the Arab world.

A three-day fact-finding trip by Cheysson to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria late last month became embroiled in a diplomatic "pas de deux" between Cheysson and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. Both sides seemed to agree that if Cheysson called on Arafat at his headquarters, this would mean de facto French recognition of the PLO as sole representative of all Palestinians.

They finally met on neutral ground, at the home of the Lebanese prime minister but the question of Socialist France's ties with the PLO is still very much open to discussion. Well-informed sources say Mitterrand in no way shares the hardline ideas of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and they have made it clear more than once that he favors an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Mitterrand's views closely resemble those of his friends on the left wing of Israel's Labor Party which has always found a sympathetic ear with other top French Socialists such as Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, French Secretary-General Pierre Bérégovoy and Mitterrand's own special adviser Jacques Attali.

Confusion over the new government's approach to the Middle East was highlighted after

the assassination of its ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare, Friday. Although no one has claimed responsibility for the killing, French political commentators were quick to point in almost every possible direction. Some commentators said the killer could have been Iranian extremists angered by France's decision to grant political asylum to former Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Mujahideen guerrilla leader Masoud Rajavi in July.

Others said a Palestinian splinter group could have carried out the killing in reaction to the meeting between Cheysson and Arafat at which Cheysson emphasized Israel's right to exist. One television commentator suggested Israeli agents or their Christian Lebanese allies had assassinated the ambassador because of the Cheysson-Arafat meeting.

Although the killing is unlikely to alter French policy in the Middle East, it highlighted France's longstanding involvement in the region. It also showed the dangers for French representatives in the volatile area as the new administration tries to formulate a coherent policy which will not alienate any of the warring factions, all of which are most sensitive to any change in policy.

The real difference between Mitterrand's Middle East policies and those of Giscard d'Estaing are expected to center on France's approach to Europe's role in finding a peace solution. Giscard was a prime mover behind the European economic community's attempts to foster a peace initiative which would ultimately have included guarantees, probably foreign troops, to be stationed between Israel and the Arab states.

Mitterrand is thought to be opposed, like the Israelis themselves, to such guarantees which he has indicated would be dubious in time of real crisis, the sources said. But if the French president is being coy on what he plans to do about the Middle East, he has shown no such restraint when dealing with the foreign topics as illustrated by his joint statement with Mexico about El Salvador.

Mitterrand has indicated that present U.S. policies and lack of social change in Latin America could only result, in his eyes, in that continent becoming an ever-bloody theater of confrontation.

Mitterrand feels that guerrilla groups, such as those in El Salvador, can be prevented from running into Soviet arms if the West were to intervene in favor of social change in their countries. For his forays into Third World politics, Mitterrand is expected to rely on "relay" countries and Algeria, India and Mexico are those most often mentioned as possible allies.

France is expected to vociferously oppose apartheid in Southern Africa but to be somewhat more conservative about change in those African countries where it wields major influence today. French troops did not intervene to revert the unpopular David Dacko, president of the Central African Republic, from being overthrown last week by his pro-Western army. But the Senegalese forces which reinstated Gambia President Dawda Jawara when he was overthrown in July by Marxists in his army were powerfully supported by France, which arms and equips a dozen armies in black Africa. (R)

SHOCKING TACTICS

The deceitful political and business tactics used by some oil producing nations to illegitimately control the price of oil, revealed by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, are shocking. This revelation also points out the weakness of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to control its members even after a market price is agreed upon. No matter how tight the restrictions, if there is a motive and a loophole to be found, some sly operators are always searching for it.

Sheikh Yamani on numerous occasions during the past year has cautioned everyone about the consequences of undeliberate and unwise oil price hikes. Obviously, one reason his warnings went unheeded was because many oil producers and oil refiners were making millions of dollars and were unwilling to reduce their profits. They also refused to hear the warnings made by Sheikh Yamani or recognize his forecast about the bad effects their policies would have.

All oil producing countries, even those pursuing moderate policies, now face crises created by the politically motivated policies of only a few. These producers in providing their customers with under-the-table benefits, are doing so at the expense of everyone else. These practices occur at the expense of other oil exporting countries, OPEC, and the ultimate consumer. Everyone is led to falsely believe that one price is being maintained, when in fact the customer is receiving concessions and benefits. This type of deceit could even effect the oil companies participating in this arrangement due to some question whether or not these invisible benefits are being reflected in reports to company stockholders and governmental taxing authorities.

Sheikh Yamani is to be congratulated for his straightforwardness in pointing out an extreme problem and in taking steps to protect the Kingdom, oil consuming nations and the final consumer.

The question remaining now is what the reaction will be to Sheikh Yamani's revelations. There is a lot at stake and many large corporations and rich individuals involved who do not want to endanger their sources of income. Although the Kingdom is pursuing a strictly economic and non-political avenue; this does not mean that other authorities will be so wise. Hopefully the victim who is being robbed blind by the greed of large corporations and governments will not stand for this crime to be perpetrated any longer and will put a stop to it. If not, he deserves to pay higher prices and can not complain when it is due to his own complacency now.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

A majority of newspapers Monday led with a statement by Minister of State Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Masoud to Saudi Arabian radio, in which he reaffirmed that the Arab and Islamic nation's support for the Kingdom's peace plan is an absolute necessity imposed by the challenges being faced by the region. He also said that the Saudi Arabian peace initiatives reflect the aspirations of the nation. Meanwhile, *Okaz* gave lead coverage to King Khaled's welcome to the President of Sri Lanka in Taif, while *Al-Riyadh* led with a report on the prevalence of tense situation in Cairo and other major towns of Egypt, with troop concentrations around mosques and churches in the capital and elsewhere.

Newspapers frontpaged the Egyptian regime's measures to wipe out political opposition in Egypt. They also gave front-page coverage to a call by the Makkah-based Muslim World League to Muslims to save the Aqsa Mosque from the Zionist plots. It strongly condemned the Israeli acts to desecrate the Holy Mosque by carrying out excavations around it.

Israeli Premier Begin's current visit to the United States formed a page one story, in which newspapers reported that Begin will ask for more American assistance to Israel. In a front-page story, *Al-Medina* quoted Gambian President Dawda Jawara as saying that the recent abortive coup in his country has shown Gambia's real friends, on top of whom were Saudi Arabia and Senegal.

Al-Bilad devoted its editorial to commenting on the Kingdom's peace plan, saying that the worldwide interest in this plan makes it clear that it provides the real basis for security and stability in the region. The paper mentioned a few countries which lately voiced their support for the Kingdom's peace initiatives, adding peace could be achieved through them in this region without being influenced by political wrangles. In an editorial, *Okaz* urged U.S. President Reagan to

prevail upon Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories. It reminded the U.S. leader that America's interests necessitate a relinquishment of the erroneous stance on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). As President Reagan himself knows that occupation of Arab territories and the establishment of Jewish settlements has been rejected by the U.N., he ought to adopt a historic stance to safeguard the reputation of his country, the paper said. It added that the question of Arabs' usurped rights assumes more importance than any friendship or strategy.

On the other hand, *Al-Medina* dealt with the prevailing turmoil in Egypt and said that the measures being taken by the Sadat regime are characterized by tyranny and oppression. It added that if anyone in Egypt tries to refuse to listen to Sadat's symphony on the Camp David and capitulation to the Zionist enemy, he comes under the wrath of Sadat's regime. The paper said that never before in the history of Egypt so many intellectuals had been thrown behind the bars as has been done at present.

On the same subject, *Al-Riyadh* noted that the nervousness that characterized Sadat's recent address reflected the state of the country's internal situation. But it said Sadat does not seem concerned for the internal situation as much as for Washington's confidence in his dictatorial regime. He seems to be prepared to sacrifice millions of his countrymen just to win Washington's trust and Begin's friendship, the paper added. It said further that what actually enrages Sadat today is not the collapse of the Camp David accords but the Arab and international support for Saudi Arabia's "logical and balanced" peace plan.

Writing on the Kingdom's peace plan, *Al-Nadwa* observed that it proved to be a strong retort to those who thought there could be no alternative to the Camp David accords. Referring to Begin's visit to the U.S., the paper

said that the Reagan administration is well aware of international resolutions on the legitimacy of the Arab case and is also not ignorant about the evasive attitude of Begin. It has now to take a bold step to support peace and justice and to preserve its own strategic interests in the Middle East. The reason why the countries of the world in the hailed Saudi Arabia's peace initiatives is that the Kingdom's ideas are based on international resolutions, and Washington knows well that lasting peace and justice can be found only on the basis of those resolutions.



مصر سفيرة فرنسية في بيروت؟

Who's the killer of the French envoy in Beirut?

—Okaz



HEYERDAL VISITS RUSSIA: Thor Heyerdal is visiting historic sites in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Left, he points out a drawing of a cane boat with a picture of the sun on its nose carved into rock. Right, Heyerdal examines a ceramic plate dated back to the 14th Century which was discovered during excavations of the Amerbaian medieval town of Shabram.

U.S. government depends on a dozen noses; 'organoleptic examiners' sniff spoiled fish

By Henry Gilgoff

NEW YORK (WP) — Thomas Weber smells fish for a living. Hundreds of pounds of it, week after week, except when he has a cold. A snuffed nose makes life tough for an organoleptic examiner. Organoleptic examination defines the kind of testing that Weber, in the highfalutin' terminology of his employer, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Weber, in other words, uses his sense. He uses his nose.

Is the federal government dependent on a nose, or about 12 noses across the country, in the nation's major port cities? Isn't there some more sophisticated way of determining whether samplings of imported fish are so decomposed that they should be barred from sale in the United States?

There is, Weber acknowledges. Tests can be done to check specific chemical compounds formed in decomposition. But the bearded chemist says that organoleptic examination of fish is "the most rapid and probably still the most accurate method of determining decomposition of fish."

Shipments from different countries by different importers are checked at random, unless one is found to be posing a particular problem. In that case, further steps are taken.

Weber, 33, lives in Albion, N.Y., with his wife, and his daughter, Lisa Anne, who was 2 years old Aug. 1. Previously, in his work for the FDA, he checked for "extraneous material and filth" in food.

Checking macaroni for insect fragments then was all in a day's work, just as smelling about 270 pounds of shrimp is now. He works in a regional FDA laboratory, which covers New York and New Jersey, in a dreary, sprawling federal office building near the docks in Brooklyn.

Smelling fish may not sound appealing. But fish-smelling pays Weber \$30,543 a year. He was just one among many "journeymen chemists" before. Now, he is a specialist.

There is occasional travel to conferences, where first he was a trainee and now he is a trainer. If he achieves the international reputation of his predecessor, who trained him before resigning three years ago, the future also may hold travel abroad on behalf of the FDA.

Weber sniffs a variety of imported frozen and canned fish. Most of what Weber smells is shrimp. But there are also samples of canned tuna, canned octopus, canned sardines and, once in a while, frozen squid, among other seafood.

In most instances, his work involves "esthetics," he says. "If you eat rotten fish," assuming it was properly cooked, "it probably would do no worse than give you a slight bellyache," if it's even noticed.

Still, he says, "you don't want to pay high prices for rotten food." Moreover, such checks fit in with an overall regulatory scheme that helps to signal unsanitary conditions. Other FDA examiners check for salmonella, which can cause food poisoning and

which can have more serious consequences. If a fish is not treated with respect after death, it will decompose and smell. The primary disrespect shown the fish, Weber says, is improper handling, "not using enough ice," and unsanitary conditions on the fishing boats, which causes growth of bacteria and decomposition.

Weber learned fish smelling by smelling. He smelled fish at the various states of decomposition. "If you smell something that's putrid, you're going to say, 'when, that stinks' but examining fish organoleptically is 'not just saying, 'I know what rotten fish smells like.' Some of these are very subtle, that only a trained nose would be able to pick up."

Each variety of shrimp, for example, has its own "body odor," not to be confused with the odors of decomposition. Canned Tuna is cooked before and after it is canned, Weber explains, and that first cooking can "volatilize off most of the decomposition odors, if there are any present." The odors then are "very subtle and very slight," a true challenge.

"Ammoniacal" is one possible odor of decomposition. "You know ammonia—how it smells. That's ammoniacal. It smells like ammonia." Like the stuffed shrimp Weber

once had when he dined with his wife at a long island Restaurant, Ammoniacal.

The restaurant offered him another meal, but he declined. "You stuff." So he sipped a cup of coffee as his wife finished her dinner, which was not ammoniacal or putrid or rancid or sour.

When he was a boy, he never said, "When I grow up I'm going to be an organoleptic examiner." He played "stickball in the streets, handball in the park, softball in the schoolyard, just like every other Brooklyn boy." He graduated from Johan Jay College of Criminal Justice in Manhattan with a Bachelor of science degree in 1971 and found a job with the FDA. No, he isn't sick of fish. He goes fishing himself, in fact, and he eats his catch.

Yes, colds are a problem. "I don't like to work when I have a cold, although my predecessor did, and he claimed that he was fine. But I don't like to do that." So when he has a cold, the samples stay in the freezer, and he does other work. But, he says, "I'm blessed with pretty good health. If I get one cold a year, it's a lot."

What would happen if the supersmeller's nose somehow lost its powers? In this field, says Weber, "If something happens to your nose, you look for another job."

'Slowly-ticking time bomb' describes German pollution

BONN (R) — In a summer which has broken national records for rainfall, it is hard to believe that Germany could have a water shortage. But a parliamentary secretary has described water pollution here as "a slowly-ticking time bomb" and said the country's tapwater could soon become completely undrinkable.

Streams and springs are drying up, the water-table is dropping fast, and the Frankfurt batte Institute has predicted the country's water needs will double by the end of the year.

The average West German's daily consumption of water rose from 85 liters (19 gallons) in 1950 to about 140 liters (about 30 gallons) today, and the figure increases with every new washing-machine, shower installation or car to be cleaned, the institute said.

Derspiegel estimates that up to 30,000 tons of salt, three tons of arsenic, and 450 kilos (990 pounds) of mercury are being poured every day into River Rhine alone. Attempts to legislate against pollution from factories along the heavily-industrialized Rhine and the River Main have not proved as successful as was hoped. Many firms prefer fines to the expense of treating their waste products.

About 50,000 liters (1,000 gallons) are

needed to produce one ton of steel and 380,000 liters (8,000) gallons to make a car. But long-standing contracts mean many large companies still receive huge quantities of fresh water untreated river water would be quite as suited to their purpose.

Meanwhile, the authorities are forced to look elsewhere to supply fresh and drinkable water for their private customers, filtering it from badly polluted rivers or extracting it from the ground at ever greater ecological and financial cost.

A study by the Bavarian Ministry of Environment found that half of streams and ponds and 90 percent of the springs marked on official maps of the areas tested had pollution which endangered amphibious life as well as water supplies.

Botanists are horrified by the destruction of the once highly-prized natural landscape sucked dry by the industrial cities of Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Wiesbaden.

But even water pumped from the ground carries no guarantee of freshness, according to Parliamentary Secretary Dietrich Sperling of the Building Ministry. He said underground water to the west of the Rhine, in many parts of the Swabian Alps and around the cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen had been contaminated by excessive use of nitrate fertilizers.

A spokesman for the Ecological party said that much tap water was unfit for human consumption. She said the authorities pumped water from the River Main to high ground and passed it off as lake water when it had filtered back through the earth a few months later.

An Environment Commission by the ruling Social Democratic Party said water must no longer be considered an inexhaustible commodity, and Transport Minister Volker Hauff has said saving water will be one of the next decade's major problems.

Enormous economies could be made if a system of water recycling being tested by one of West Germany's largest steel groups is brought into general operation. The experimenters have been piping hot coolant water from power stations under soil in nearby fields, boosting winter crops, cooling the water before re-use and bringing 120 million liters (26 million gallons) of water a day to a 1,200 megawatt power station.

Japanese jazz fans jam concerts

TOKYO (AFP) — Jazz has been in the spotlight here recently with tens of thousands of enthusiasts crowding into concert halls in Tokyo, Osaka and Yokohama to hear 39 musicians—among them Lionel Hampton, Art Blakey and Milt Jackson—playing in the Second Annual Aurex Festival.

The week-long extravaganza began in front of a packed house at the Nippon Budokan Martial Arts Hall. Leading off were the Hank Jones Trio, with special guests Art Farmer, Benny Golson and singer Nancy Wilson. They set the stage for a vibrant performance by Lionel Hampton, who at 72 showed he can still enthrall an audience.

Performing on the drums, the piano and the vibraphone and drawing the enthusiasts into a chorus of his famous "Hamp's Boogie," Hampton and guest clarinet player Woody Herman drew raves in the Japanese press.

A follow-up performance included Hubert Laws, Dave Liebman and Larry Coryell, for a less classical program of jazz-rock. Later, an all-star group with Art Blakey, Milt Jackson, Roland Hanna, Ray Brown, Freddie Hubbard, Gerry Mulligan, Bob Brookmeyer and Stan Getz took over the limelight.

Hostility, concern voiced about morning TV programs

By Charles Champlin

HOLLYWOOD (LAT) — To American television viewers, for whom the fun never stops, it must border on the incredible that the British are just now debating whether to start breakfast programming. All these years the British have had to eat their breakfast distracted only by their newspapers and the steady voices of BBC radio.

Television time has been doled out in limited quantities and (so it sometimes appears) on the philosophical ground that too much of it will erode the performance of the working classes.

The broadcast schedule runs a little later into the night than it used to. In the '60s the epilogue and "God Save the Queen" were over and done with and the set went dark well before 11:30. It still quits before Tom Snyder has hit his stride, or his victims, here.

You'd have thought that the customers would automatically cry for more, more, more television. But John Gau, who recently resigned as head of current affairs programming for the BBC to enter independent production, said in a current article in the BBC's weekly, *The Listener*, that there has been considerable hostility to the idea in years past and that it exists today.

The argument is that morning is simply not a proper time for television. (Gau quotes a Russian proverb that argues on the other hand that "Morning is wiser than the evening.")

A curious compromise proposal has been made for something called radiovision, roughly comparable to what we would call simulcasting: Special programming designed to be carried by radio and television simultaneously, so the early-rising listener-viewer could listen while shaving, watch without missing a news-beat at the breakfast table and then pick up the program again on the car radio en route to town.

As Gau notes, partly, radiovision "would have to avoid the things each medium does best as they are incompatible," and is quite likely to be neither good radio (which uses words copiously) or good television (which at its best uses words sparingly).

Ironically the question of an additional 10 hours a week of television poses a problem reflecting both the strength and weakness of British television.

The commercial broadcasters are under-

standably eager to have the additional hours of airtime. The English do eat breakfast, and there are all those commercials to be sold. For the non-commercial BBC, which has already had to reduce its services — short-wave radio, regional orchestras, originations — drastically in light of a serious revenue squeeze, the breakfast television represents a large additional outlay without any additional income.

It's clear that morning telecasting must come and is indeed long overdue. For one thing, and despite the number of daily newspapers in London, it is true there is in the United States that most people get most of their news from television, so the morning shows become, whatever else they are, a valuable public utility.

The seniors in the crowd will find much of this familiar. Mornings in early television days were understood to be the province of cartoons and other kiddie shows that allowed parents a few extra winks. Pat Weaver's "Today Show" concept with Dave Garroway and a chimp seemed like folly and all those faces on West 48th street shown pressing against the window of the original street-level studio could have been staring at a new zoo novelty only.

The morning watch was a long time in becoming the national habit even to the extent it is now. But if Charles Kuralt can get millions of us out of bed (or awake, at least) by 8 on Sunday mornings, what we have here is a fait accompli, and there is no doubt that it will be accomplished in Britain, too, quickly enough. The BBC (as Gau agrees) will simply have to find the money somehow.

It's amusing there should be so lively a debate over whether television and breakfast go together. That's a question you can hear somebody say. But there is also something oddly enviable about austerity as an alternative to an automatic, drowning deluge of images, most of them fatuous, around the clock and around the dial.

The creative and dynamic tension parliament created between commercial and non-commercial television in Britain is still one of that body's most useful achievements. The push for popularity in independent television keeps the BBC on its programming toes — the tradition of integrity and high public service that goes back more than a half-century at the BBC keeps ITV from slumming too far down-market.



PROUD DAD: Actor Richard Thomas and his five-year-old son Richard Francisco admire the triplets addition to their family. From the left, the daughters names are Barbara, Gwyneth and Pilar. The girls were born at intervals of one minute to Richard and his wife Alma, there is a history of multiple births in both families. (AP)

Foster, Lattany excel

East German girls pip Europe for title

ROME, Sept. 7 (R) — A chaotic baton change cost the European women's team any chance of matching the triumphant men's squad on the third and final day of the World Athletics Cup Sunday.

Despite a dramatic fight back by the United States, the defending men's champions who tried to offset earlier disasters by winning four of Sunday's five events, there was no holding Europe. The women's competition was a different affair, only half a point separating East Germany and Europe until the 4x100 meters relay.

The all-British squad was well-placed for a good points haul until the last baton change which resulted in anchor runner Shirley Thomas sprawling full-length on the Olympic Stadium Track. She had gone off too fast and too soon and, realising her mistake, she slowed and was instantly trampled to the track by third-leg runner Bev Goddard.

Europe forfeited all relay points for failing to finish and East Germany took full advantage of their lapse by forging ahead in the remaining events to retain their women's crown by 10.5 points.

With conditions made difficult by torrential rain for the third successive day, the outstanding performances in the third and final session of the meeting came from the East German women and the U.S. men. They each won four events.

But the outstanding single performance came from Czechoslovakia's Jarmila Kratochvilova who gained revenge for her defeat by Maita Koch in last year's Olympic 400 meters final.

Kratochvilova, 30, the latest of late developers after going without success for 12 years until the Moscow Olympics, ran the race of her life to win in 48.61 seconds. Koch was second in 49.27.

Europe scored a second women's triumph in the last event to finish, in which javelin world record holder Antoaneta Todorova of Bulgaria finished over four meters ahead of East German rival Petra Falke with a winning

fifth round throw of 70.08 meters to repeat her European Cup triumph in Zagreb last month.

But the rest of the day belonged to the U.S. men who raised their sagging morale after two disastrous days on which sprint star Carl Lewis finished last in the 100 meters. Henry Marsh was disqualified in the 3,000 meters steeplechase and John Powell failed to appear for the discus.

Greg Foster set the Americans on the road to recovery by beating former world record holder Alejandro Casanas of Cuba in the 110 meters hurdles. He won in 13.32 seconds.

Mel Lattany followed up with a 200 meters triumph in 20.21 seconds to deny Olympic silver medalist Allan Wells of Britain a sprint double following his 100 meters triumph on Friday. Wells said later he had been suffering from a stomach upset.

The new-found confidence of the U.S. team was maintained by Tyke Peacock, who took the high jump with 2.28 meters, and the 4x400 relay squad ended the track program on a triumphant note by winning in two minutes 59.12 seconds.

The remaining men's event of the day, the 5,000 meters, went to Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan, who won a slow race in 14 minutes 08.34 seconds in the absence of world record holder Henry Rono of Kenya. Rono was selected to represent Africa but declined to run because he had not been allowed to tackle Friday's 10,000 meters.

Coghlan, 28, who had never previously realised his full potential outdoors despite a distinguished career running on buses, clocked 14 minutes 08.39 seconds in what must have been one of the slowest championship races on record. The runners allowed India's Gopal Saini, the slowest man in the field, to set the pace in the early stages.

No surprisingly for a man who has until now been more at home over 1,500 meters, Coghlan had enough basic speed to push kunze down into second spot in 14:08.54 with Italian Vittorio Dantella third in 14:09.06.

Final day's results

Men	Women
110 Meters hurdles: 1. Greg Foster (U.S.) 13.32; 2. Alejandro Casanas (America-Cuba) 13.36; 3. Julius Ivan (Europe-Czechoslovakia) 13.66.	400 Meters: 1. Jarmila Kratochvilova (Europe-Czechoslovakia) 48.61; 2. Maita Koch (East Germany) 49.27; 3. Jackie Pusey (America-Jamaica) 51.48.
200 meters: 1. Mel Lattany (U.S.) 20.21; 2. Alan Wells (Europe-Britain) 20.53; 3. Frank Emmelmann (East Germany) 20.57.	4x100 meters relay: 1. East Germany 42.22; 2. United States 42.82; 3. Soviet Union 43.01.
500 meters: 1. Eamonn Coghlan (Europe-Ireland) 14:08.39; 2. Hansjoerg Kunze (East Germany) 14:08.54; 3. Vittorio Dantella (Italy) 14:09.06.	Javelin: 1. Antoaneta Todorova (Europe-Bulgaria) 80.08; 2. Petra Falke (East Germany) 66.60; 3. Karintin (U.S.) 63.04.
High Jump: 1. Tyke Peacock (U.S.) 2.28; 2. Gero Nagel (Europe-West Germany) 2.26; 3. Joerg Preimnitz (East Germany) 2.24.	Discus: 1. Evelin Jahl (East Germany) 66.70; 2. Maria Petkova (Europe-Bulgaria) 66.30; 3. Galina Savinkova (Soviet Union) 63.96.
400 meters relay: 1. United States two minutes 59.12 seconds; 2. Europe 2:59.12; 3. Americas 3:02.01.	Long Jump: 1. Elgino Ulbricht (East Germany) 6.80; 2. Jodi Anderson (U.S.) 6.61; 3. Anna Wlodarczyk (Europe-Poland) 6.59.



TRIUMPHS: Mel Lattany crosses the finish line to win the 200 meters event at the World Cup Athletics Sunday. At extreme left is East Germany's Frank Emmelmann. On the right is Soviet Union's Yuri Naumyanenko (No. 7) followed by Japan's Toshio Toyota.

How they finished

MEN	WOMEN
1. Europe 147	1. East Germany 120.5
2. East Germany 130	2. Europe 110
3. U.S. 127	3. Soviet Union 89
4. Soviet Union 118	4. U.S. 89
5. Americas 95	5. Americas 72
6. Italy 93	6. Italy 68
7. Africa 66	7. Oceania 58
8. Oceania 61	8. Asia 32
9. Asia 59	9. Africa 26

McEwan flogs Middlesex attack

LONDON, Sept. 7 (R) — South African Ken McEwan hammered a match-winning century to help Essex sustain the challenge for their first English Sunday League cricket title Sunday.

McEwan's 109, containing three sixes and seven fours, was the inspiration of a three-wicket win against Middlesex with two balls to spare. The South African and skipper Keith Fletcher, who will lead England on the tour of India and Sri Lanka starting in November, put Essex on course for success with a third wicket partnership of 106 in 19 overs.

Essex triumphed at 192 for seven after West Indian Roland Butcher boosted Middlesex to 190 for seven by cracking 88 in even time. Leaders Essex stay top and will clinch the league if they win their final catch against Surrey next Sunday.

Champions Warwickshire are the only other team with a chance of the title and remained in second place, two points behind the leaders after a nine-wicket win over Kent. Warwickshire would keep the title if they beat third-placed Essex in their last game and Essex lost to Surrey.

At Canterbury: Warwickshire beat Kent by nine wickets, Kent 96 in 7.3 overs (A. Ferreira three for 14; H. Perriman three for 21). Warwickshire 99 for one after 28.5 overs (T. Lloyd 53 not out) Warwickshire four points.

At the Dual: Surrey beat Worcestershire by eight wickets, Worcestershire 183 (38 overs) innings closed (D. Patel 82) Surrey 185 for two after 32.2 overs (D. Panline 92; M. Lynch 46 not out). Surrey four points.

Japanese judoists finish in blaze of glory Yamashita bags grand double

MAASTRICHT, Netherlands, Sept. 7 (AFP) — Japan finished in blaze of glory on the final day of the 12th World Judo Championships here when Yasuhiro Yamashita won the flyweight (up to 60 kg) title and Yasuhiro Yamashita won the open category to give their country a total of four gold medals.

Yamashita, who won at heavyweight (over 95 kg) on Thursday, became the first man ever to win two titles at a single world championship, as well as being the first Japanese ever selected to compete in two weight classes at one World Championship.

Japan came here hoping to make up for missing the Moscow Olympics but hit a snag on Friday when Japanese finalists lost at both middleweight and welterweight, to France's Bernard Ichoullouyan and Britain's Neil Adams.

Katsuhiko Kashiwazaki's title win at junior lightweight on Saturday left the Japanese with only two gold medals as the final day of competition began, the worst situation they have ever been in at a World Championship.

Japan won four gold medals at the previous championships in Paris in 1979. The Soviet Union, South Korea, France and Britain won one each of the remaining four events.

Yamashita was overwhelming Sunday, winning all his four matches on ippon, with a sliding collar strangle sealing the fate of Poland's Wojciech Reszko in the final.

The Japanese, 24, also a record file-times all-Japan champion, said he was "never in trouble once in the tournament but added: "I was never certain before a match that I was going to win."

In NFL opener

Broncos record upset victory over Raiders

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP) — The underdogs had their day on the first Sunday of the 1981 National Football League season. The biggest shocker was the Denver Broncos' 9-7 victory over the Oakland Raiders, last season's Super Bowl champions.

In three other big upsets, the Kansas City Chiefs outscored the Pittsburgh Steelers 37-28 and the Houston Oilers stunned the Los Angeles Rams 27-20.

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia Eagles, last season's Bowl Lusers, opened their campaign by trimming the New York Giants 24-10, Saturday night, in the season opener, the Tampa Bay Buccaneers defeated the Minnesota Vikings 21-13.

Craig Morton's 44-yard touchdown pass to Rick Upchurch and Fred Steinfort's 29-yard field goal accounted for Denver's scoring in the Broncos' shocker over Oakland. The Raiders generally were ineffective on offense, losing the ball twice on downs and once each on a fumble and an interception in the fourth period.

The Eagles, beating the Giants for the 12th straight time, held New York to 55 yards rushing and sacked quarterback Phil Simms six times for 66 yards in losses. Philadelphia got touchdowns from Rodney Parker on a 55-yard pass from Ron Jaworski and from Wilbert Montgomery and Perry Harrington on 1-yard runs.

Linebacker Thomas Howard scooped up a Terry Bradshaw fumble and raced 65 yards for a TD with 1:59 left, giving Kansas City its surprising victory over the error-prone Steelers. Pittsburgh fumbled eight times, losing

five, had two passes intercepted and missed two extra point attempts.

Rookie Randy McMillan rushed for 146 yards and two fourth-quarter touchdowns, helping the Colts, who had been winless in four exhibition games, to their upset over New England. McMillan, who carried 16 times, tallied on runs of 35 and 2 yards in the final period.

Rookie Willis Tullis' 95-yard kickoff return for a touchdown with 37 seconds remaining broke a 20-20 tie and gave Houston its victory over Los Angeles. Earlier, Ken Stabler, the Oilers' quarterback who had announced his retirement this year and then decided to come back, threw TD passes of 33 yards to Rob Carpenter and 20 yards to Ken Burroughs.

Dallas spoiled the head coaching debut of Washington's Joe Gibbs, with the offensive help of Danny White's TD strikes of 33 yards to Billy Joe Dupree and 42 yards to Drew Pearson. Rafael Septien's four field goals and Tony Dorsett's 132 yards on 21 carries, defensively, Dallas four field goals and Tony Dorsett's 132 yards on 21 carries, defensively, Dallas intercepted four Joe Theismann passes and limited Washington to 44 yards rushing.

Bum Phillips' debut as New Orleans' head coach also was a flop, as Atlanta's Falcons, shackled the Saints' offense and Falcons' quarterback Steve Barkowski tossed three scoring passes, two to Wallace Francis and one to Alfred Jenkins. The Saints' George Rogers, the No. 1 draft choice in the NFL, gained of yards on 13 carries.



CONCEDES: Poland's Wojciech Reszko, taps the floor to concede defeat to Japanese star Yasuhiro Yamashita, who has him locked in a strangle hold, during the open category final at the World Judo Championship Sunday.

But Yamashita, unbeaten since 1977, said his plans for the future included "improving in every aspect of judo."

Yamashita is impressive in every way — by his size (127kg), his ferocious expression, the power with which he advances, like a bulldozer, on his opponent, and the utter grace of his movements, when the bulldozer changes into a swiftly moving judo machine.

Moriwaki also marched to the final on ippons and won the final against Czech Pavel Petrikov on a yuko. At 29, Moriwaki does not plan to continue competing. He was bronze medalist at Paris in 1974 and said the competition here wasn't any tougher and he wasn't any better, but that his experience helped him win.

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Gomez gives Connors a fright

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP) — "I dodged a bullet," Jimmy Connors said after barely beating back an upset bid by Andres Gomez of Ecuador Sunday and advancing to the fourth round of the U.S. Open Tennis championships.

"I played great in some spots," Connors said. "He played great throughout. I don't think you've seen as many forehands like that on anyone. He goes all the way into the hands to hit a forehand."

The battle wasn't decided until Connors won only his second ace of the match to win a fifth-set tiebreaker 7-5. On the winning point, Connors swung his serve wide to Gomez's forehand, and the gritty left-hander watched it as it hit on the line. It ended a dramatic 4-hour, 23-minute battle that saw both players repeatedly question line calls.

"I thought maybe the serve was out," Gomez said. "I was so nervous that maybe I wanted them all to be out." But when it was over, Connors had won the bitterly contested title 6-7, 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 7-6, while Gomez led 6-7, 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 7-6.

Two seeded players fell Sunday. Mike Hill eliminated 12th-seeded Johan Kriek of South Africa 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4, while 11-year-old Barbara Gerick of a high school senior upset seventh seed, Wendy Turnbull of Australia, 7-5, 6-3.

The No. 2 seed, Sweden's Bjorn Borg, lost to David Carter of Australia 6-2, 2-6, 6-2 as the attempts to capture his first U.S. Open. Carter was never in the match as a nearly full stadium of 20,146 watched the match.

The Connors-Gomez match began on a ringing note for Gomez. He was identified 10 times by the umpire as being from Mexico. He finally walked to the umpire's stand and corrected him before he served to begin the match.

Then came the line calls, and most of them

seemed to go against the unseeded Gomez. Connors, seeded fourth here and going after his fourth U.S. Open singles crown and Gomez played by far the most exciting match. The two left-handers, traded ground strokes, volleys and smashes.

A mistake by one was turned into a winner



Jimmy Connors

by the other. A good shot wasn't good enough. A perfect was not always a winner.

Connors broke Gomez in the third and seventh games of the first set. But Gomez broke the American in the fourth and eighth games, and they eventually went to a tiebreaker, which Gomez won 7-4.

Connors then took the next two sets relatively easily and appeared poised to close out the set. Instead, Gomez, who like Connors battled leg cramps as well as his opponent,

fought back with brilliant cross-court passing shots and down-the-line rockets that Connors could only wave at.

Gomez broke Connors in the third game, the only break of the fourth set. Then the two warriors, Connors relying on experience and Gomez on strength, moved to the final set.

Gomez made the first move, breaking Connors in the third game when he jumped on a serve and returned a blistering forehand down-the-line.

Connors pulled even in the sixth game when Gomez was shot on a lob that Connors put away, then hit two forehands long. With the score 5-5, Connors lost his serve when he double-faulted at game point. But he broke right back to send the match into the deciding tiebreaker.

Connors won three straight points to take a 5-2 lead. But he then double-faulted and Gomez won the next point, pulling to 4-5.

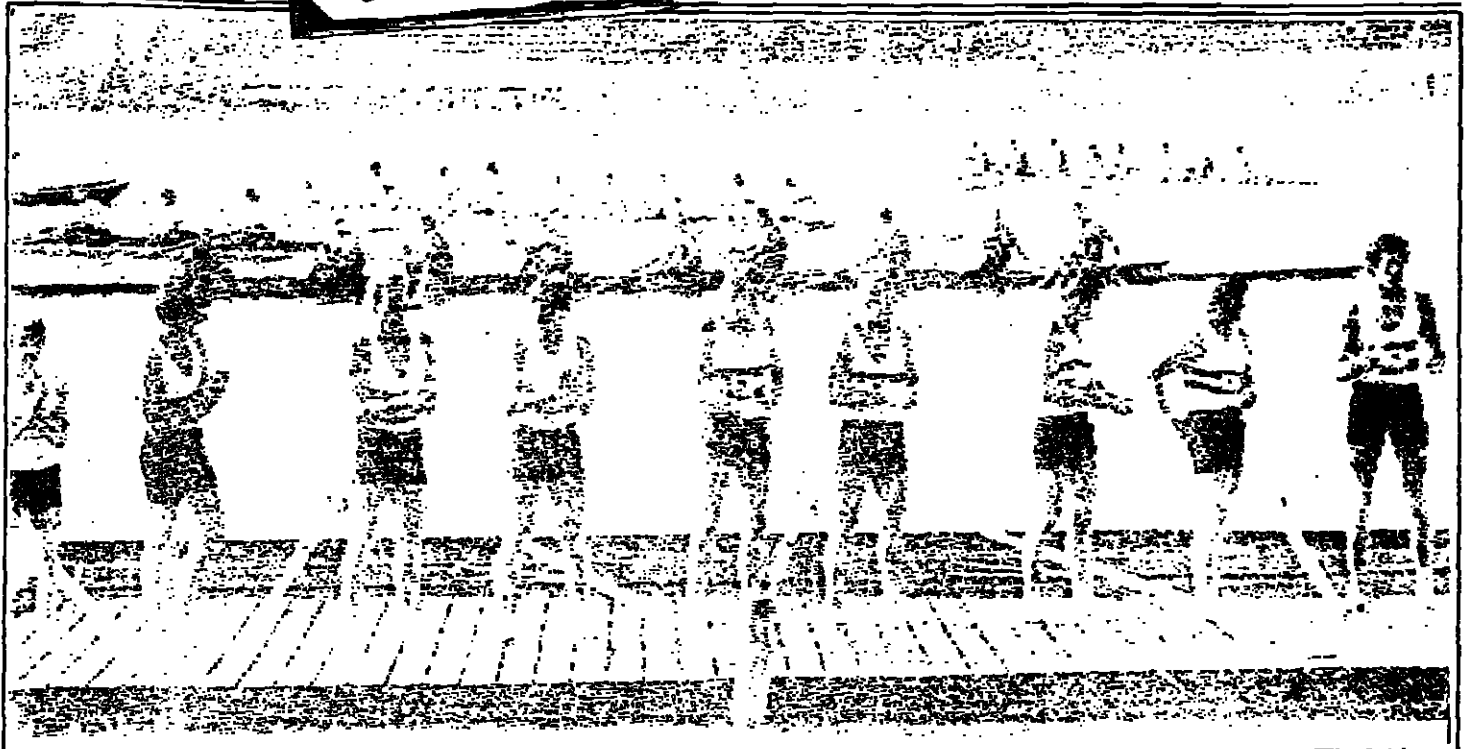
Connors won the next point, breaking Gomez's serve, when he hit a deep forehand that appeared to be long. The linesman called it good and Gomez's return, a forehand, was definitely long on the other end. That made it 6-4, Connors, as the players traded ends.

"I felt many things (at the changeover)...he was really excited for the tiebreaker and I was a little bit down," Gomez said.

Gomez stayed off match point as he fired a forehand deep into the corner and Connors could only manage to net a weak return. Then came the ace. It was over.

In other third-round matches, eighth-seeded Eliot Teltscher defeated Vijay Amritraj of India 6-2, 6-4, 6-0; No. 9 Roscoe Tanner ousted Chris Mayotte 7-6, 6-1, 6-1 and No. 16 Brian Gottfried eliminated Tim Mayotte 6-2, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6.

In the women's singles fourth-seeded Martina Navratilova crushed Joanne Russell 6-2, 6-1, while No. 11 Barbara Potter downed Lindsay Morse 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.



ALL SET: Britain's oarsmen make a happy picture as the line up to receive the silver medals they won at the World Rowing Championship in Munich Sunday. From left to right: Colin Moyulhan, Richard Stanhope, Malcolm McGowan, John Pritchard, Andrew Justice, John Bland, Colin Seymour, Chris Mahoney and Mark Andrews.

Haas walks away with B.C. Open crown

ENDICOTT, New York, Sept. 7 (AP) — Jay Haas shot a 3-under-par 69 over the En-Joe Country Club course Sunday to hold onto his 3-stroke lead over Tom Kite and win the \$275,000 B.C. Open Golf Tournament.

Haas' opening 4-under-par 67 trailed Calvin Peete by the three strokes after the first 18 holes, but he took the lead for good in the second round, putting together rounds of 65 and 69 to go with Sunday's 69 and finish the 72-hole tournament Players Association event with a 14-under-par 270. The victory was worth \$49,500 for the 27-year-old golfer from Charlotte, North Carolina.

Kite trailed Haas by three strokes going into Sunday's championship round but failed to mount a challenge in the last 18 holes. Kite could come no closer than within two strokes of Haas before a bogey on the 15th hole set him back.

Kite finished with a 69 over the par-71 course to complete the tournament with a 273 total, 11 strokes below par.

Haas, a 1975 Collegiate National champion from Wake Forest, won the Greater Milwaukee Open earlier this year and was No. 20 on the tour's money list this week with \$124,967 in earnings this year.

It was the second straight week Kite has finished second. Last Sunday Kite finished one stroke behind Bill Rogers in the World Series of Golf.

Kite is playing one of the most consistent games on the tour this year, finishing in the top eight in 14 of the last 15 tournaments. But he has won only the Inverrary Classic this year. He entered the B.C. Open, the tournament he won in 1978, as the fourth leading money-winner this year with \$305,624. He added \$29,700 to his total with Sunday's second-place finish.

Peru makes it to Spain

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 7 (AP) — The Peruvian national soccer team qualified Sunday to play the 1982 World Cup Championship in Spain, tying Uruguay 0-0 before 50,000 spectators in the National Stadium here.

Sunday's tie gave Peru six points from four games in Group II of South America, which includes Colombia, which had already been eliminated.

The game, cheered on by wildly enthusiastic fans, was marked by rough play on the part of the Uruguayans, superior ball control by the Peruvians and a Uruguayan team which did not give up until the game was over.

Uruguay, which will play Colombia in the next Sunday, has three points in the group followed by Colombia with one point. As the second consecutive time Peru qualified for a World Cup berth, having played in 1978 in Argentina along with Uruguay, two world champions and at the beginning of Group II eliminations considered the longest team.

Peru will join Brazil, Chile and Argentina in the 1982 World Cup play-offs. Argentina, the current champion, qualified automatically.

Meanwhile, Ron Greenwood's plan to lead his eleven Budapest side when England came their World Cup quest in Norway on Wednesday suffered a further blow Sunday when Coppel the Manchester United forward aggravated a pre-season ankle injury on Tuesday and will not be with the squad when they fly to Oslo Monday afternoon.

Trevor Brooking, whose two goals earned Ireland their qualification lifeline in Hungary, will travel but, having missed West Int's opening game with a calf strain, must doubtful.

"It is accepted that we would have liked to

keep the same team as in Hungary but circumstances have made that impossible," said the England manager.

"It is a pity because it would have been an advantage to use the same team," Greenwood added. "But we have the same squad and that is the important thing."

Terry Yorath flew to Prague Monday ready to join the most exclusive club in Welsh soccer. If, as seems certain, Yorath plays in Wednesday's crucial World Cup qualifying clash against Czechoslovakia, the midfielder man will become only the second Welsh player to break the 60 caps barrier.

Manager, Mike England, whose side need a point from the Czechs for reaching next year's Spain finals, gave his captain a next send-off. "No one has given better service to Welsh soccer than Terry Yorath and he is raring to go now."

Yorath, who left Tottenham for Vancouver Whitecaps earlier this year, collected the first of his 59 caps in 1970. "Terry is at the end of the American season and is fit."

"He didn't have one of his better games against the Russians at the end of May, but that was because he hadn't been playing much at club level," added England.

The goalless draw against the Soviets maintained Wales' unbeaten record — they top their Group with nine points from five games.

If Wales draw in Prague, they should easily overcome Iceland at home next month and that would make it impossible for the Czechs and Soviets to both qualify. "I have never met a squad so determined and our tails are high," added England. "Swansea's success has given Welsh football a tremendous boost and I hope we can continue that."

Baseball standings

National League East					American League East				
W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB	
Louis	15	9	.625		Detroit	18	9	.667	8
Atlanta	13	12	.500	2½	Milwaukee	17	11	.607	1½
New York	13	13	.500	3	Baltimore	15	11	.577	2½
Chicago	12	15	.444	4½	New York	15	12	.556	3
Philadelphia	10	16	.385	6	Boston	14	12	.538	3½
Pittsburgh	10	18	.357	7	Cleveland	15	13	.536	3½
					Toronto	13	13	.500	4
West					West				
W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB	
San Francisco	16	10	.615	1½	Kansas City	13	14	.481	—
Los Angeles	16	11	.593	2	Oakland	12	13	.480	—
San Diego	14	12	.538	3½	California	11	14	.444	1
St. Louis	13	13	.500	4½	Texas	11	14	.444	1
Montreal	13	13	.500	4½	Chicago	11	15	.423	1½
Houston	12	20	.386	10½	Seattle	10	17	.370	3

Results: Houston 4, Montreal 3, 12 innings; Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 0; Atlanta 5, New York 2; Los Angeles 5, St. Louis 0; Pittsburgh 9, San Diego 5; San Francisco 3, Chicago 0.

Strikers edge out Kicks

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 7 (AP) — Scoring sensation Branko Segota drilled two quick goals to open the second half and assisted on third goal late in the game as the Fort Lauderdale Strikers eliminated the Minnesota Kicks 3-0 from the North American Soccer League playoffs Sunday.

The Strikers, 19-14 for the season, advanced to the semifinals. Segota's two goals were his ninth for the season, tops in the ASL. He has scored all but two of Fort Lauderdale's 11 playoff goals.

Segota struck four minutes into the second half, intercepting a pass from Minnesota's an Merrick to goalkeeper Tino Lettieri. It killed behind Lettieri and into the goal.

Australia, U.S. have it easy

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts Sept. 7 (AP) — The United States and Australia won second-round matches Sunday in the American Cup Women's (field) Hockey tournament, setting up a championship meeting Monday at Springfield College.

The third-ranked United States advanced to an easy 3-0 victory over Argentina, and the fourth-ranked Australia disposed of Olympic champion Zimbabwe 3-1.

Both winners are assured of competing in the American Cup final round in Philadelphia Sept. 12-13, along with Great Britain

Two minutes later, Segota took a pass from Bern Holzenbein and Teofilo Cubillas as Lettieri was running up on it and Fort Lauderdale led 2-0. Cubillas scored the final goal with an assist from Segota with 12 minutes left in the game.

In another match, Lorenz Hilkes and Caz Deyna scored first-half goals for San Diego and netminder Volkmar Gross made that enough as the Sockers downed the Jacksonville Tea Men 2-1.

The Sockers' victory evened the best-of-three quarter-finals at one game each, with the deciding contest to be played Wednesday night at San Diego Stadium.

The Sockers' victory evened the best-of-three quarter-finals at one game each, with the deciding contest to be played Wednesday night at San Diego Stadium.

In Columbus, Ohio, Dana Sinclair scored on a penalty shot with five minutes to play to give Canada a 2-2 tie with top-ranked West Germany.

Great Britain, meanwhile shut out Ireland 3-0 to move into first place in the three-day tournament and set up a Monday showdown between the Britons and Germans.

Kim Gordon, Margaret Souyave and Jane Swinnerton scored goals of Great Britain. Swinnerton's score was third of the tournament at Ohio State University.

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OPEC price issue

Venezuela's stand unchanged -- Berti

CARACAS, Sept. 7 — Venezuela will take part in any new OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) consultative meeting if there is a real possibility of agreeing a unified price. Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said.

He was commenting on reports that Kuwait has been sounding out OPEC colleagues on a meeting later this month to resolve price differences.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al-Otaibi denied Saturday that such a meeting would be held before the next scheduled OPEC session on Dec. 10.

Calderon said Venezuela remained firm on holding the benchmark price at \$36. "Our position is the same as it was in Geneva," he told reporters.

"There is nothing formal yet on a meeting," he said, adding that he had spoken with Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah

who was consulting Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani. He said Venezuela has maintained constant contact with its OPEC partners since last month's Geneva meeting, and is confident of reaching an agreement.

Asked what might be the basis for discussion in another meeting, Calderon said various formulae were examined in Geneva, but he did not want to pre-empt a future meeting by giving details. Last month, Venezuela was initially the only country holding out for a \$36 benchmark, and was prepared to make concessions only if Saudi Arabia had agreed to a unified price of \$35.

Calderon has insisted that OPEC should not reduce prices and that Venezuela itself has not experienced any difficulty in selling its oil. Production has risen by 40,000 barrels per day to 2.1 million in the last month, making it OPEC's second largest producer.

\$2m bond set in drug case

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP) — Bond of \$2 million was set Saturday by a federal magistrate for a man accused of selling heroin to undercover agents.

The sale followed "hundreds of meetings with them all over the world," said Mort Edelstein, a spokesman for the U.S. drug enforcement administration. John Raya, 32, and Joseph Skaff, 31, were charged Friday with sale and possession of heroin with intent to deliver it after a DEA agent

bought 2.2 pounds of Asian heroin for \$150,000 in a motel parking lot, Edelstein said.

Both are alleged to be operatives of an international heroin ring that operated from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, the spokesman said. Skaff's bond was set at \$100,000 and was later posted. Edelstein said. Edelstein said charges against a third man, Albert Kassardji, 31, of Lebanon, were dropped Saturday for lack of evidence.

BRIEFS

NEW DELHI, (AFP) — India expects to reduce oil imports by 12 percent next year, in the light of improved prospects for an Indian output rise. The *Hindustan Times* said Monday. This would save India an estimated \$666 million, the paper said, noting that the country had contracted to import 16 million tons this year. The discovery of new oil fields near Bombay was announced last week. Current Indian output is 15 million tons a year.

TOKYO, (AFP) — Japanese car imports in August totaled 2,783 units against a July figure of 3,413, the Automobile Importers Association said. Last month's total was 8.7 percent down on a year earlier. Of the total, 1,893 came from West Germany, 513 from the U.S. and 202 from Britain. Italy provided 78, Sweden 56 and France 41.

MOSCOW, (AFP) — Cement, metal and other building materials by the tens of millions of tons are wasted yearly in the Soviet Union due to management errors, the party newspaper *Pravda* has said. Time and mat-

erials were wasted because products containing only minor defects were rejected, and top quality materials were often used when other categories would suffice. *Pravda* called on ministries and other bodies to keep a closer watch on management in the building sector.

PROVO, Utah, (AFP) — Zoologists are attempting to raise lobsters commercially in sea water at Springville near here, just north of the Rocky Mountains. The water is heated and cooled as necessary by means of solar power. The lobsters are kept in cages, to stop the big ones eating the little ones, which are their favorite food. Instead they are given foodstuffs similar to cattle feed. It takes 10 years for a lobster to reach maturity.

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — Only 2.7 percent of Americans live off the land today compared with 15.3 percent in 1950 and 30.1 percent in 1930, the commerce department said.

Reinstatement of U.S. air staff ruled out

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (R) — Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan ruled out any chance that striking U.S. air traffic controllers would be re-employed and said he applauded President Reagan's hardline on that issue. There will be no amnesty, Donovan said in an ABC television interview.

More than 12,000 members of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers' Organization (PATCO) stopped work August 3 to press for better wages and conditions, despite a law prohibiting federal employees from striking. Reagan dismissed them after they ignored a work-or-be-fired ultimatum.

"We are a nation of law and order," Donovan said. "We cannot pick and choose those laws which we will keep and those which we will break."

"I applauded the president for having taken the position ... for facing it as clearly as he has." The administration is refusing to negotiate with PATCO and is staffing control towers with military personnel, non-striking controllers and supervisors.

Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organization (AFL-CIO), in a CBS television interview, said the president had established the fact that he was very hard fisted.

China yet to figure out value of statistics

TOKYO, Sept. 7 — Reliable statistics, an essential tool of economic management, are in a shambles in China and the country's leaders fail to recognize the problem, says a new study issued in Japan.

"The Chinese leadership class is interested more in the propaganda value of figures than in their accuracy," wrote economist Hiroyoshi Egawa. "Figures that can convince the masses of the infallibility of the party, even if inaccurate, are what the leaders want."

The study appears in the latest issue of *China Newsletter* published by the semi-official Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO).

The author noted that China set up a statistical organization in 1963 but it was destroyed or neglected during the 1966-76 "cultural revolution" and has never been restored.

Egawa said the lack of a sound statistical base sabotaged China's multi-billion-dollar economic plan announced in 1978, which was to be the first phase of a 20-year program of crash modernization.

"Not surprisingly, the plan struck the hard wall of reality 10 months later and was shelved before the end of 1978," Egawa said. The Japanese are peculiarly equipped to appraise China's statistical system. Their post-World War II recovery was built on a carefully constructed statistical foundation. Moreover, as China's no. 1 trading partner,

Paris, Sept. 7 (AFP) — Concern that the West's banking system might not be able to cope with growing debts owed particularly by the Third World countries, have been given an airing in Europe this week.

The figures behind these fears, in so far as they affect the U.S. banking system, were given some time ago and now the chairman of West Germany's largest bank, the Deutsche Bank, has expressed some concern. Dr. Wilfried Guth said that multinational lending agencies, an international bankers' group, should be prepared for possible problems in the Eurocredit markets.

Rejecting any suggestion that he shares the views of those who see something dramatic happening, he declared: "We may be optimists or pessimists by nature, but as good bankers we have to be prepared for the more difficult situations which could occur."

Concern in the U.S. centers on the fear that some banks there are overextending to the developing world and that the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) should find a way of spreading the risk. This aspect of the problem was echoed by Dr. Guth who said that the IMF "must be prepared to act without hesitation in an emergency."

Meanwhile Amex Bank, the London subsidiary of American Express, commented in its latest review that it discounted fears that the national banking system may be unable to

Crisis feared

3rd World debts worry banks

cope with the financing requirements of less developed countries with no oil.

The review said that an analysis of bank exposure indicated that there was still room for banks outside the U.S. to lend to less developed countries.

European and Japanese banks have relatively limited exposure, the review said, while nothing that Arab banks have increased the proportion of their lending to non-oil producing developing countries from three percent in 1976 to 32 percent in 1980.

Past lending in this sector accounted for 4.8 percent of banks' international assets at the end of 1980, with a spread ranging from 7.8 percent for Dutch banks to 22 percent for U.S. banks.

Overall Euro-market banking has lent 20 percent of assets to less developed countries. However, this leaves open one of the fears in some U.S. circles that serious problems could be posed if countries like Romania and Turkey go the way of Poland.

Meanwhile, the London *Financial Times* has carried a long article on a different but related aspect of confidence in the money markets. In a study of support in the U.S. for a return to the gold standard, Congressman Ron Paul was quoted as saying: "We have the destruction of the bond market and the savings and loans associations. Eventually they won't be able to sell government bonds. Then they'll listen."

"The resulting statistics consequently cannot serve to guide government policy or even help monitor that policy. Instead, they are created to suit that policy," he said.

He said China does not even know such basic facts as how large an area it covers or how many people it has. "The government has only conducted a full census of the population twice, in 1953 and 1964," the author wrote. "For this reason, recent announcements of China's total population (970 million) are not believed wholeheartedly by anyone, including the Chinese themselves."

He claimed the official figure of 9.6 million square kilometers (3.6 million square miles) for China's area "was concocted hastily in one night, based on inadequate materials at hand" for a speech to be given by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, on the eve of the Oct. 1, 1949 proclamation creating the people's republic.

"The nature of the central leadership may have changed in the past 30 years," Egawa said, "but it has always tended to hide unwanted figures." Egawa said China's new leaders are trying to rebuild the statistical system as a reliable reference for economic planning, but said this effort is lagging badly.

The Soviet Union, he said, has 220,000 people in its national statistical organization, eight per 10,000 of population. China has 16,000 people, or 0.16 per 10,000 people. "Not only are Chinese statistical workers scarce both in absolute and relative terms, they are also poor in quality," he added, noting that few have received any specialized training at all.

U.K. to spend \$11b for new U.S. missiles

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP) — The British program to replace its U.S.-armed nuclear submarines with new missiles and submarines may cost 20 percent over the original £5 billion (\$9.2 billion) budget, a report said Monday.

The change to £6 billion (\$11 billion) stems from nuclear weapon developments in the United States, which involve phasing out the smaller, cheaper Trident I missile that Britain was contracted to buy, in favor of the larger, longer range Trident II, also known as the D5.

The newer missiles require a larger sub than Britain intended to build to replace the present fleet of four, armed with aging American Polaris missiles.

The *Financial Times* said that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has informed his British counterpart, John Nott, that a decision to go for the D5 is imminent.

The defense ministry declined comment on the report.

Cutbacks in the British armed forces, particularly in the Royal Navy, already are taking place in order to pay for Trident.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet was scheduled to decide Tuesday whether to order the new long range torpedos from Britain's Marconi Co. or the U.S. Mark 48 from Gould Inc.

Press reports said the sting ray is more expensive and there would be further cuts in the navy if it is chosen. But as many as 5,000 jobs at Marconi and its suppliers could be lost if Gould gets the contract.

N.Zealand deficit touches new high

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 7 (AP) — New Zealand had a balance of payments deficit of 718 million New Zealand dollars in the year ended July 31, compared with a deficit of 502 million in the year ended 31.7.1980 and a deficit of 444 million New Zealand dollars in the year ended 31.7.1979 the Reserve Bank of New Zealand reported Monday.

The bank comments that export receipts rose by 18 percent over the July year mainly through a rapid growth of dairy receipts (42 percent) reflecting improved international prices, an increase in meat receipts (25 percent) largely due to increased production and a 23 percent rise in receipts from manufactured exports.

The bank comments that the growth of import payments has been slowing throughout 1981 and for the July year they were 19 percent higher. The declining growth trend is due to a deceleration of import price movements.

At the end of July, official overseas reserves totalled 692 million New Zealand dollars, compared with 860 million New Zealand dollars at 31.7.1980 and 918 million New Zealand dollars at 31.7.1979.

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P.O. BOX 17447, RIYADH. ONLY PERSONS WITH
TRANSFERABLE EQAMAS NEED APPLY.

China accepts \$1.3b aid on Japan's terms

PEKING, Sept. 7 (AFP) — China Monday accepted a Japanese government offer of 30,000 million yen (\$1.3 billion) in economic aid that is tied to Chinese resumption of some joint economic cooperation projects dropped last year.

Peking radio said that Chinese vice-premier and chief negotiator Gu Mu has communicated this to Japanese government envoy Susumu Nikaide, one of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's closest collaborators, currently on a three-day visit to China.

The Chinese government earlier sought additional Japanese economic aid amounting to 600,000 million yen (\$2.6 billion) for three projects involving construction of a steel mill in Shanghai and petrochemical complexes in

Daqing and Nanjing. The Japanese government then tentatively decided to offer half the amount that China was asking for, officials said.

But the Nanjing project is not covered by the accord. Nikaide, who arrived Tuesday in the Chinese capital, told journalists after the announcement that he and Gu Mu had reached an agreement on the important points.

Observers expected that an agreement would be formally signed during a visit by Gu Mu to Tokyo later this month. Nikaide is one of the main figures of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party.

About 130,000 million yen (\$600 million), less than half the total aid figure, would be in the form of a governmental loan. There would also be private loans of 70,000 million yen (\$300 million).

Deferred payments on previous loans — which would be equivalent to 100,000 million yen (\$400 million) in aid — will be granted by Japan's Import-Export Bank. Nikaide said that he told Gu Mu that it would be possible to increase the payment facilities provided by this bank.

The accord appeared to settle much of the Sino-Japanese dispute that has simmered during the last year. China's decision to cancel some industrial contracts, Chinese leaders reportedly became concerned last year about the rapid pace of their economic modernization drive.

About thirty Sino-Japanese projects were dropped in China's austerity plan. It was believed that the Sino-Japanese accord might also eventually bring a thaw in talks with West Germany and other industrialized countries hit by the Chinese cutbacks.

U.K. puts curbs on dress imports

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AFP) — The British department of Trade has announced further curbs on imports of clothing from China and Thailand.

In accordance with a textile agreement between the European Economic Community (EEC) and China, it will shortly stop issuing import licenses for Chinese gloves and socks, these imports are about to reach a 32-ton limit set for this year. Last year, imports totaled 4.4 tons.

Following the arrival of large quantities of women's and girls' nightdresses and pyjamas from Thailand, imports of these Thai articles will be limited to 120,000 units this year and 16,000 next year.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender No.	Price SR	Closing Date
Education Ministry	Sanitary units (Type B) for the various areas for 1401/1402H	M/31	5,000	14.1.1402H
Education Ministry	Office furniture for education zones	T/26	200	4.1.1402H
Education Ministry	Furniture, home appliances, etc.	T/21	50	28.11.1401H

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON
9TH D. QIDAH 1401 7TH SEPTEMBER 1981

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr. Date
3.	Elafeth	O.C.E.	Reefer	28.8.81
5.	President Osmena	O.C.E.	Durra & Oil Cake	28.8.81
6.	Moslake	O.C.S.A.	Bgd. Barley & Wheat	2.9.81
7.	Xing Ming	Orr	General	6.9.81
8.	Rio De Janeiro	Alsbah	Cont./Gen./Cement	5.9.81
10.	Barber Talisman	Barber	Cont./General	6.9.81
11.	Sea Lion	Kanoo	Flour/Rice/Gen.	5.9.81
12.	Karnataka	Alsaada	Gen/Rice/Pipes/Cont.	2.9.81
13.	El Keshawy	Fayez	General	4.9.81
14.	Neveen	Fayez	General	5.9.81
18.	Achilleus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	2.9.81
19.	Louis L.D.	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	4.9.81
20.	Cher Ye	Abdallah	Steel/Gen.	28.8.81
21.	Dover	Barnadiah	Sugar	4.9.81
21.	Sidathos	Alireza	Peasmoas	3.9.81
22.	Vivacity	Barnadiah	Bagged Barley	5.9.81
23.	Sanix Belle	Kanoo	Gen/Rice/Contr.	30.8.81
24.	Dona T.	O.C.E.	Reefer	31.8.81
25.	Maria Oldendorf	Alireza	Cont./Gen./Cement	5.9.81
26.	Poseidon	S.S.M.S.C.	Timber/Tiles/Gen.	2.9.81
27.	Twin Emerald	Alireza	Cont./General	3.9.81
28.	Takatsuki Maru	O.C.E.	Bananas	3.9.81
29.	Bora Universal	Star	Reefer	3.9.81
30.	Sri Wijaya	Orr	Loading Mty's	6.9.81
31.	Serifos	MTA	Reefer & Gen.	20.8.81

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr. Date
3.	Elafeth	O.C.E.	Reefer	28.8.81
5.	President Osmena	O.C.E.	Durra & Oil Cake	28.8.81
6.	Moslake	O.C.S.A.	Bgd. Barley & Wheat	2.9.81
7.	Xing Ming	Orr	General	6.9.81
8.	Rio De Janeiro	Alsbah	Cont./Gen./Cement	5.9.81
10.	Barber Talisman	Barber	Cont./General	6.9.81
11.	Sea Lion	Kanoo	Flour/Rice/Gen.	5.9.81
12.	Karnataka	Alsaada	Gen/Rice/Pipes/Cont.	2.9.81
13.	El Keshawy	Fayez	General	4.9.81
14.	Neveen	Fayez	General	5.9.81
18.	Achilleus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	2.9.81
19.	Louis L.D.	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	4.9.81
20.	Cher Ye	Abdallah	Steel/Gen.	28.8.81
21.	Dover	Barnadiah	Sugar	4.9.81
21.	Sidathos	Alireza	Peasmoas	3.9.81
22.	Vivacity	Barnadiah	Bagged Barley	5.9.81
23.	Sanix Belle	Kanoo	Gen/Rice/Contr.	30.8.81
24.	Dona T.	O.C.E.	Reefer	31.8.81
25.	Maria Oldendorf	Alireza	Cont./Gen./Cement	5.9.81
26.	Poseidon	S.S.M.S.C.	Timber/Tiles/Gen.	2.9.81
27.	Twin Emerald	Alireza	Cont./General	3.9.81
28.	Takatsuki Maru	O.C.E.	Bananas	3.9.81
29.	Bora Universal	Star	Reefer	3.9.81
30.	Sri Wijaya	Orr	Loading Mty's	6.9.81
31.	Serifos	MTA	Reefer & Gen.	20.8.81

3. VESSELS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr. Date
3.	Elafeth	O.C.E.	Reefer	28.8.81
5.	President Osmena	O.C.E.	Durra & Oil Cake	28.8.81
6.	Moslake	O.C.S.A.	Bgd. Barley & Wheat	2.9.81
7.	Xing Ming	Orr	General	6.9.81
8.	Rio De Janeiro	Alsbah	Cont./Gen./Cement	5.9.81
10.	Barber Talisman	Barber	Cont./General	6.9.81
11.	Sea Lion	Kanoo	Flour/Rice/Gen.	5.9.81
12.	Karnataka	Alsaada	Gen/Rice/Pipes/Cont.	2.9.81
13.	El Keshawy	Fayez	General	4.9.81
14.	Neveen	Fayez	General	5.9.81
18.	Achilleus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	2.9.81
19.	Louis L.D.	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	4.9.81
20.	Cher Ye	Abdallah	Steel/Gen.	28.8.81
21.	Dover	Barnadiah	Sugar	4.9.81
21.	Sidathos	Alireza	Peasmoas	3.9.81
22.	Vivacity	Barnadiah	Bagged Barley	5.9.81
23.	Sanix Belle	Kanoo	Gen/Rice/Contr.	30.8.81
24.	Dona T.	O.C.E.	Reefer	31.8.81
25.	Maria Oldendorf	Alireza	Cont./Gen./Cement	5.9.81
26.	Poseidon	S.S.M.S.C.	Timber/Tiles/Gen.	2.9.81
27.	Twin Emerald	Alireza	Cont./General	3.9.81
28.	Takatsuki Maru	O.C.E.	Bananas	3.9.81
29.	Bora Universal	Star	Reefer	3.9.81
30.	Sri Wijaya	Orr	Loading Mty's	6.9.81
31.	Serifos	MTA	Reefer & Gen.	20.8.81

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS LOF
9.11.1401/7.9.1981 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HRS.

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr. Date
2.	Asia No. 11	SMC	General	4.9.81
3.	Arafat	Kanoo	General	6.9.81
4.	Tsing Yi Island	UEP	General	6.9.81
7.	Saudi Sunrise	Orr	General	5.9.81
10.	Tong Jiang	Orr	Loading Urea	4.9.81
13.	Gelor-1	Orr	Pipes	7.9.81
14.	Lang Chen Jiang	Orr	Timber/Plywood	6.9.81
18.	Stella Nova	UEP	Loading Conts. Mat.	5.9.81
20.	Jade	UEP	Bagged Cement	2.9.81
24.	St. Louis	Rezaayat	Containers	6.9.81
33.	Hellenic Explorer	Gulf	Conts/Ro Ro	6.9.81
34.	Yong Ding	Orr	General	5.9.81
35.	Fuping	Orr	General	5.9.81
36.	Peara Flag	SMC	Cement Silo Vessel	4.1.78
37.	Recent Maple	Alireza	Bulk Cement	5.9.81
38.	Barge Unicomment	Globe	Cement Silo Vessel	30.11.80



EXERCISE COMPUTER: A miniature exercise computer that is worn on the wrist has been developed. Called Genesis, the watch-like unit monitors heart-rate by measuring blood circulation with sound waves. It has a unique finger sensor that actually measures blood flow as it moves through to finger. The rate is then displayed on the wrist computer. The unit also includes a quartz watch. Genesis can be used when jogging, skipping, rowing, cycling, or any other sports activity. The U.S.-made unit measures limits for exercise in a given training zone. When a limit is reached, a warning buzzer sounds.

Paris conference told

Poland unable to aid poor

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AFP) — Poland said Monday it would be "unrealistic" to expect that it could increase aid in coming years due to its own pressing economic difficulties.

"Poland is now passing through a period of extreme economic difficulties resulting in fact from the attempt to greatly accelerate its economic development," Jerry Kapuscinski, general director of the Polish Trade Ministry, told the United Nations conference on the world's 31 poorest countries.

At the beginning of the year, Poland lifted customs duties from all goods originating from the poorest countries, Kapuscinski said. "However, it must be stressed that it would be unrealistic to expect under the present circumstances any important further-reaching steps being taken by my government in favor of the least developed countries," he said.

But Poland is ready to help co-operate with the LDCs in other ways, he said, citing as examples his country's willingness to conclude long-term import contracts to help stabilize prices, and assistance with research and training.

Meanwhile, conference sources said that delegates have still not got down to serious negotiations on a comprehensive aid program, put forward by the Group of 77 develop-

ing countries calling for a 400 percent increase in aid to the LDCs by 1990 or a total of \$240 billion.

Conference sources said that the Group of 77 was waiting for a response from the 10 countries in the European Economic Community (EEC) to the demand that aid-giving countries allocate 0.15 percent of their gross national product to the LDCs by 1985 so that the meat of the negotiations could start.

The EEC, which has already submitted some of their responses to the Group of 77 proposals, was expected to hand in their reply to the suggested target figures Sunday night, the sources said.

But the EEC countries have asked that their target response be submitted Tuesday, the sources said. They said that Britain's reluctance to accept such target was among the main reasons for the delay.

Earlier Monday, Belgium joined a handful of countries, including France, the Netherlands and Denmark, in promising to try to meet the 0.15 percent target as quickly as possible.

But with 0.14 percent of Belgium's GNP already going to aid for the poorest countries, "it would be difficult for us to undertake to do more in the short-term," said Daniel Coens, Belgian co-operation and development minister.

Also Monday, the World Bank argued that developing countries should step up aid to the poorest countries out of self-interest. "It is in every nation's interest that their (the LDCs) most critical capital requirements be met," said Munir Benjenk, vice-president of the bank's external relations.

"As the substantial potential of the developing countries is realized, the developed nations will benefit as well," Munir added.

He said that a real increase of about five percent a year in aid was needed to prevent a decline in per capita income in the recipient countries.

"Even taking into account the resource constraints in a number of donor countries who are limited their assistance programs in response to their own economic difficulties, these increases should not be out of reach," he said. "As a percentage of GDP (gross domestic product), the increases required are modest," he added.

Farming experts talks open in Dacca today

DACCA, Sept. 7 (AFP) — Experts from seven South Asian nations will meet here Tuesday to explore and identify areas for regional agricultural cooperation in the first such meeting since the South Asian foreign secretaries conference in Colombo in April.

The study group on agriculture was one of five such groups set up by the Colombo meeting on the initiative of the late Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, slain in an abortive coup in May.

The setting up of the groups was seen as an initial step toward forming a South Asian forum for cooperation. Officials here said there was great scope for agricultural cooperation among seven Asian states — Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Maldives — what was important was to find the mechanisms for such cooperation.

France accelerates march toward socialism

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AFP) — The national assembly (parliament) will meet in a special session Tuesday to debate a series of crucial reforms proposed by the new Socialist government as part of its "grand design" to tackle inflation and unemployment and improve living conditions.

The 491 deputies (MPs) will meet one month earlier than usual owing to the heavy agenda on a whole range of subjects. This special session might continue until Friday, Oct. 2, when the normal winter session starts.

Ministers have been busy throughout the holiday month of August on a series of draft bills, one of the most important of which concerns decentralization.

The aim of Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, who is piloting this measure through parliament, is the effective end of more than three centuries of French centralization begun by Louis XIV and entrenched by Napoleon 200 years later.

Part of the decentralization bill was approved at a special short-term session in July, and the government is hoping to have it completed by Sept. 15. But it has already

caused stormy controversy among opposition members who claim that decentralization will harm the unity of France.

One of the bitterest and most valuable opponents is former Gaullist Premier Michel Debre, an architect of the 1958 constitution of the present Fifth Republic. Meanwhile, the government has scheduled nine other bills for debate in the second half of this month.

Among proposed measures is abolition of the death penalty and an end to the guillotine for the first time since it was introduced during the French revolution. President Francois Mitterrand, a lifetime opponent of the death penalty, has already reprieved several murderers on death row.

Recent public opinion polls show that over half the French want to retain the death penalty, but its abolition is a foregone conclusion as Mitterrand has an overwhelming majority in the national assembly.

The government also envisages a new status for foreign immigrant workers. France currently counts an estimated four million of them, with their families, mainly from north Africa, Portugal, Spain and Italy.

Dollar records fresh gains

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Sept. 7 — Riyal deposit rates were relatively stable on Monday and dealers said that this followed European uncertainties over dollar interest rates. The New York Monday holiday also added to this uncertainty with few institutions willing to gamble on where dollar interest rates might be on Tuesday. Given this cautious mood, Eurodollar deposit rates eased somewhat by between 1/16 to 1/8 percent in the short-date tenors, taking one-month rates to 18 — 18 1/2 at the highest bid rates.

The American currency rose in value on the exchange markets, however, on news of the Polish deadline between Solidarity and the Polish government. This also tended to drive gold prices up to \$438 levels.

The largest fall on the European exchange markets was experienced by the French franc which dropped back to 5.8180 levels Monday compared to 5.7800 levels Friday. The Swiss franc also lost some ground to 2.1060 levels from 2.0900 closings in New York on Friday. The Swiss currency seems to be buoyed up at the moment by the one percent rise in the Swiss discount rate which has tended to firm Swiss interest rates. One-month Euro-Swiss francs are quoted at 8 1/2 — 19 percent compared with 7 1/2 — 8 percent a few weeks ago.

In other Euro-currency views, the British pound continued to weaken from 1.8350 levels to 1.8220 Monday. The variation, however, was not a dramatic as had been in some past movements in sterling when a movement of 3-4 cents was seen in one

trading day. The German mark also slipped back to 2.4320 levels Monday, compared to 2.4100 levels Friday. As for the yen, the Japanese currency lost more than 100 points against the dollar to be traded at 231.00 levels in London.

The local exchange market reflected the dollar's exchange rises in Europe. Spot riyal/dollar rates were quoted at 3.4208-15 on opening, but some moderate demand for the dollar out of Bahrain pushed up the rate to 3.42 12-17 and higher by end of the day. Local dealers also reported a rise in demand for dollars from the commercial sector after a quieter weekend. Bahraini-based brokers were quick to point out that the size of the deals were not very large and was "just right" for a day when the dollar showed itself stronger on the European exchange markets. This would probably indicate some reservations on behalf of banks in taking large dollar positions.

On the deposit markets, the riyal remained relatively unmoved for most of the day, but some sharp drops in rates were reported for the very short-dated funds, indicating some liquidity injections into the system. One-week riyal rates, which had been averaging at 14-15 percent, and lately at 13 1/2 — 14 1/2 percent, dropped further to 13 — 13 1/2 percent levels by close of business. One-month JIBOR rates remained at 15 1/2 — 16 percent and the one-year tenor closed at 16 1/4 — 16 3/4 percent, indicating a definite shift toward long-term deposit dealing, especially from the lenders viewpoint.

Guthrie falls into Malaysian hands

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AFP) — In a 540 million-dollar take-over bid, Malaysia Monday succeeded in getting majority control of Britain's Guthrie Corporation and then moved to buy out the rest.

Guthrie Corporation has large interests in rubber and oilseed plantations in Southeast Asia, including Malaysia itself.

A unit trust (mutual fund) controlled by the Malaysian government succeeded in "raiding" the London stock exchange for Guthrie shares, sending the company's share prices up one-third.

The unit trust, Permodalan Nasional Berhad, a first raised its holding in Guthrie from 24.88 to about 30 percent, by acquiring blocks of shares for \$25 million. As the day's trading progressed, it amassed 52.52 percent, bringing its total holdings to 50.41 percent. Under British law, it was then obliged to

make an offer for the remaining shares. These rules go into effect after the company gains more than 30 percent of the capital of its target.

The fund's brokers offered 901 pence per share or 219 pence above Friday's closing rate. The price during trading Tuesday went as high as 912 pence before falling to 850 pence.

Guthrie's managing-director Ian Coates said earlier Tuesday that any bid by the Malaysians would be fought. "The barricades are going up here," he said.

The Malaysian government uses Permodalan Nasional Berhad to increase its industrial holdings. The unit trust is still offering 901 pence for any remaining shares.

But the N.M. Rothschild Bank, representing the Malaysian unit trust, has given notice that the price of 901 pence, paid in cash, will not be raised. Its operations today cost a total of \$133 million.

London stock market

LONDON, Sept. 7 — Share prices extended Friday's falls to end generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said. At 1500 hours, the forward trading index was down 8.1 at 546.8.

Guthrie was a firm feature, rising to close at 900/0 after Friday's close of 662p, following the bid by Malaysian government equity group Permodalan Nasional. Industrial leaders closed lower by between 2p and 8p as in Blue Circle, Glaxo, Grand Met, ICI and Hawker Siddeley.

Electricals were weak with falls of 11p apiece in Plessey and Orne, while Ferranti was 15p lower. Battery Well made Berce ended with a 36p gain at 120 after rejection of Haxson Trust's \$7 million offer. Glaxobanker Pilkington slipped a further 10p at 316p.

Oils closed with gains of 2p apiece. Bowater recovered from early weakness prompted by fears of a rights issue. Government bonds eased by up to 1/4 point at the longer end in response to lower sterling and cautious ahead of Tuesday's banking statistics, dealers said.

W. German output rises by 0.9%

BONN, Sept. 7 (AFP) — West German industrial output rose 0.9 percent in July following a June drop of 3.6 percent, the economy ministry reported.

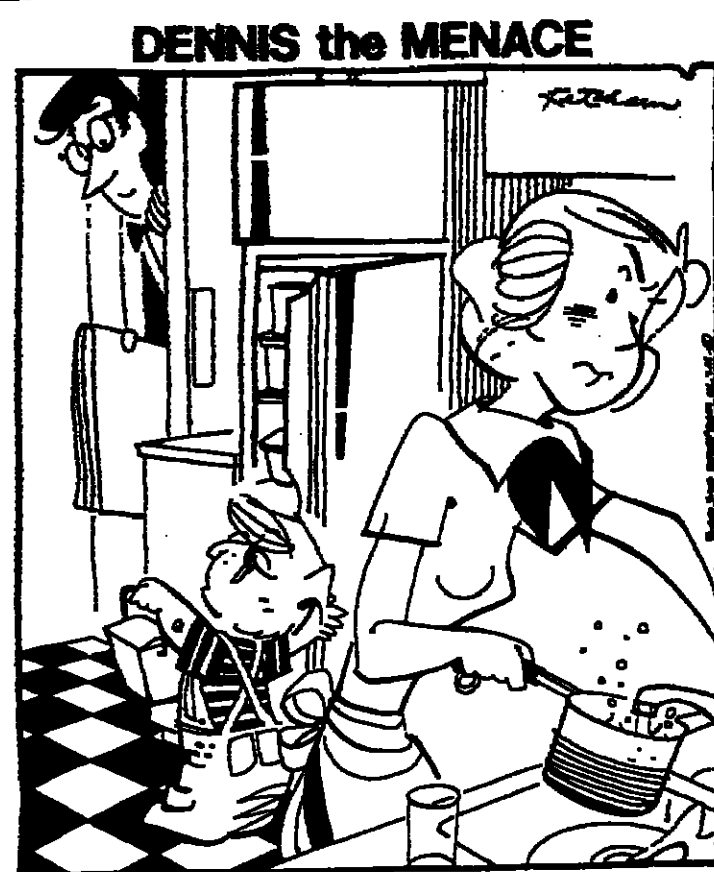
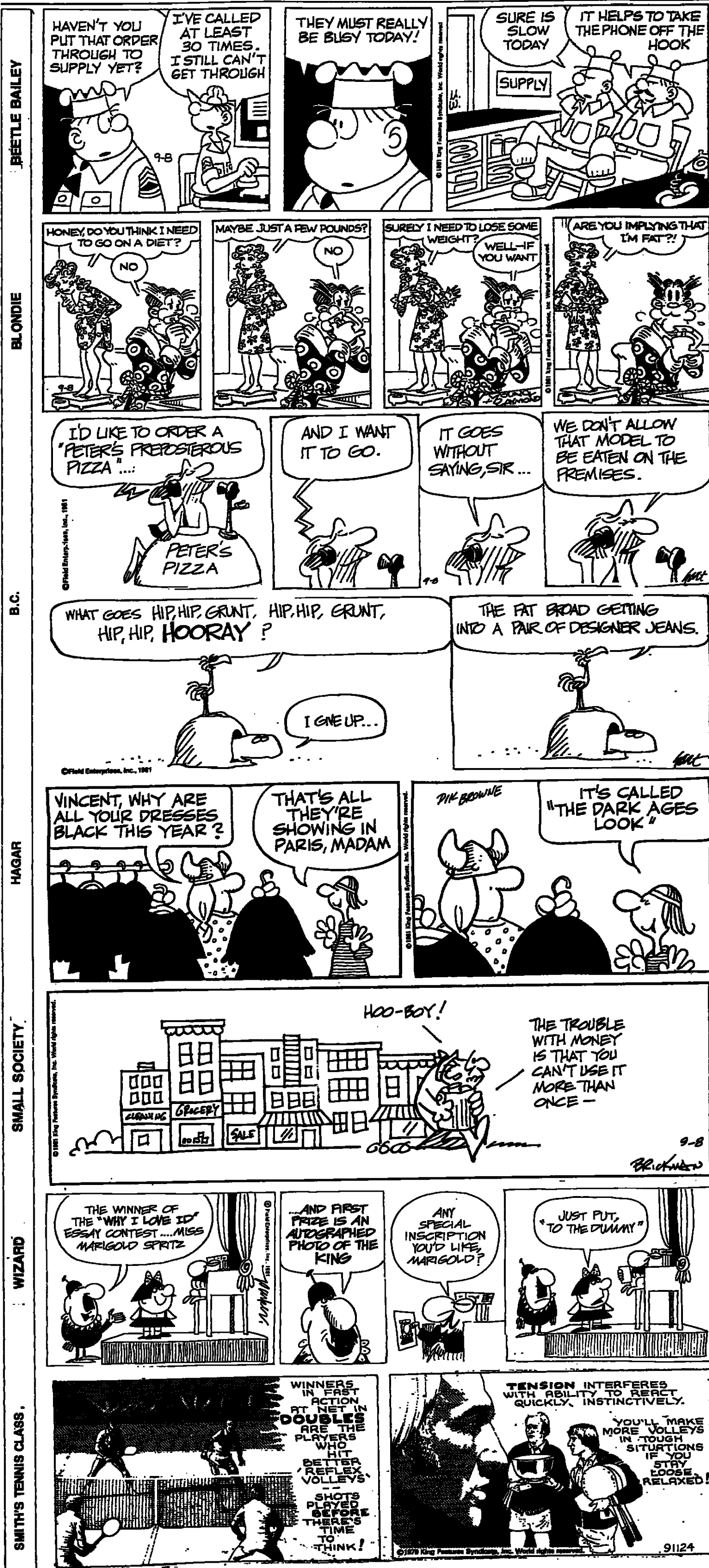
Giving unadjusted figures, it said mining and energy showed an increase in July, but manufacturing and building were both unchanged.

The 12-month total to the end of July was two percent down on the previous 12 months, the ministry said.

Meanwhile, the I.F.O. Institute reported that factories operated in June at 78.89 percent of capacity against 79.6 percent in March and 79.9 percent in December.

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Monday	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	—	9.08	9.08
Bangladesh Taka	—	—	—	14.40
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.85	—	—	286.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	139.00	141.15	141.00	141.00
Dutch Guilder (100)	—	127.10	127.00	127.00
Egyptian Pound	—	4.16	3.85	—
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	92.75	93.20	—



arab news Calendar

SAUDI ARABIA	7:00 Daily Arabic Series	10:00 English Film (link with Channel 33)
9:00 Quran	8:00 Wrestling	
9:15 Quran	9:30 English News	
10:15 Children's Songs	9:45 Tomorrow's Program	
10:20 The Developing Mind	9:50 Arabic Musical Program	
10:30 Arabic Series	10:50 English Film - White Tower	
12:40 Arabic Series		
1:40 Close Down		
2:00 Quran		
2:15 Quran		
2:30 Quran		
2:45 Quran		
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12:00 Quran		

Radio Programs

SAUDI ARABIA	Radio Francaise
7:00 Quran	7:00 Quran
7:15 Quran	7:15 Quran
7:30 Quran	7:30 Quran
7:45 Quran	7:45 Quran
8:00 Quran	8:00 Quran
8:15 Quran	8:15 Quran
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11:15 Quran	11:15 Quran
11:30 Quran	11:30 Quran
11:45 Quran	11:45 Quran
12:00 Quran	12:00 Quran

BBC	VOA
7:00 World News	7:00 News Roundup
7:15 World News	7:15 News Roundup
7:30 World News	7:30 News Roundup
7:45 World News	7:45 News Roundup
8:00 World News	8:00 News Roundup
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10:30 World News	10:30 News Roundup
10:45 World News	10:45 News Roundup
11:00 World News	11:00 News Roundup
11:15 World News	11:15 News Roundup
11:30 World News	11:30 News Roundup
11:45 World News	11:45 News Roundup
12:00 World News	12:00 News Roundup

Radio Pakistan

Radio Pakistan	Pharmacies Open Today
7:00 Quran	7:00 Quran
7:15 Quran	7:15 Quran
7:30 Quran	7:30 Quran
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11:30 Quran	11:30 Quran
11:45 Quran	11:45 Quran
12:00 Quran	12:00 Quran

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Moist
2 Turkey
3 Old hat
4 Carry into effect
5 Eat away
6 Stigma
7 To this day
8 Viva
9 matador!
10 Actress, Susan
11 "Jacques"
12 One of the Gorgons
13 Spring
14 Straighten out
15 Philippine island
16 Stillborn's exterior
17 Temperament
18 Surmount
19 Island (Fr.)
20 Spanish inlet
21 Generation

DOWN
1 "It's Cold Outside"
2 Farmer's holding

Yesterday's Answer
25 Swiss river
26 Before
27 Portuguese statesman
28 Having
29 as a gun
30 Flag
31 Muslim priest
32 Song
33 Hibernia
34 Clutch
35 Opera
36 highlight
37 Bridge (Fr.)
38 Small barrel
39 Ex pugilist
40 Lee

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it
A X Y D L B A A X
L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A I used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letter apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
Q R T C W O H S C R G O M F H O A G Q
K H R R G O N C W Y G W B X Q O X C
K H W C Y Q P O G S C C N A G Q W
N W G B Z I C - U C G W U C M H I F Z R U O G F
Yesterday's Cryptquote: THIS, IT SEEMS TO ME, IS THE MOST SEVERE PUNISHMENT - FINDING OUT YOU ARE WRONG. - WALTER WINCHELL

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Not All Roads Lead to Rome
Neither dealer, nor vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ 10 7
♥ K J 9 6 2
♦ A 8 6
♣ J 9 2

EAST
♠ K J 8
♥ 5 4
♦ K Q 10 9 5
♣ K 6 4

SOUTH
♠ A Q 6
♥ Q J 10 8 7 3
♦ 7 4 2
♣ A 7

The bidding:
East South West North
10 10 10 30
Pass 40

Opening lead - jack of diamonds.
Consider this deal where South is declarer at four hearts. You'd probably agree with East's opening diamond bid and South's heart overcall, but might disagree with what happened from then on.

Thus, many players would rather pass than bid one spade with the West hand. Also, most players would bid only two hearts rather than three hearts with the North hand. And finally, most players would bid three spades with the East hand rather than pass North's three heart bid.

But skipping all that, let's say declarer ducks West's jack of diamonds and wins the next diamond. He then cashes the ace of spades and the queen of clubs. Next comes a low heart to the eight, take by West with the ace.

West is now forced to return a club. When he leads the five of clubs, declarer plays the nine from dummy and captures East's king with the ace. South then cashes his queen of trumps and leads a club toward dummy's J-2. West goes in with the queen, but the ball is over and declarer makes four hearts. He parks his diamond loser on dummy's jack of clubs.

A good workmanlike job, declarer, you might say, especially his decision to tackle spades at trick three instead of leading trumps first. It was this farsighted plan that eventually forced West to lead a club at trick seven and enabled South to rescue a diamond loser.

However, if you analyze it situation more closely, you find that West would have defeated the contract. All he had to do was play the queen of clubs, instead of the king, at trick seven. There is a declarer can do to open this extraordinary assuming best defense. South must go down one.

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PAUL KIMELMAN
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DIET, LOST 357 POUNDS IN
FIFTEEN MONTHS, 3 DAYS
HE DROPPED FROM 550 POUNDS TO
190 AND IN 14 YEARS, LATER
WEIGHS 169 POUNDS

Your Individual Horoscope
Frances Drake
FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1981

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
Obstacles only stimulate your determination to get ahead. Still, you must be wary about pushing past the safety zone in career matters.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)
Work requirements interfere with your need for cultural diversion. Don't be satisfied with a job half done.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)
Children's bills may escalate. Sex and love need not conflict. Think positively. A kill-joy attitude works against you.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)
Domestic responsibilities may dampen feelings of closeness to another. You must learn to take the good with the bad in relationships.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)
You need a more positive attitude towards routine tasks. Don't give up when the going gets tough. Avoid a tendency to escapism.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
You defeat your own purposes if you let worry about money lead to careless expenditures. Face facts. Don't be extravagant.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)
Don't dampen another's enthusiasm. Self-preoccupation can cause you to be less than empathetic. Be considerate of family.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)
Unresolved problems tend to weigh on you now. Avoid rationalization. Glossing over the truth never really helps matters.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
You're liable to go against the good advice of a friend. In money matters, you seem to veer from penuriousness to extravagance.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
Though you may not be getting the recognition you seek, avoid outlandish ways of calling attention to yourself. Downplay ego.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
Someone's criticism may be unkind, but perhaps there's a grain of truth in what they say. Be objective. Don't withdraw into yourself.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
You can't please everybody. You'd be wise to avoid complicated business requests from friends. Neither loan nor borrow money.

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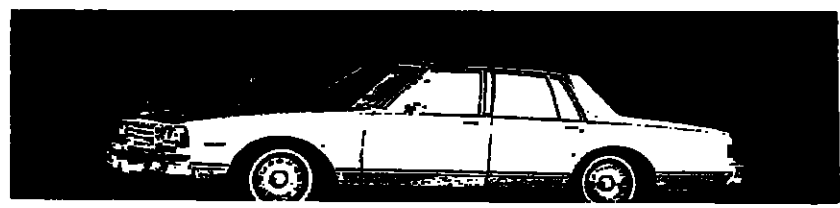
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PAGE 14

International

الثلاثاء ١٠ ذي القعدة ١٤٠١ هـ

Over troops in war games

NATO raps Moscow violation

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept 7 (AP) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization accused the Soviet Union Monday of violating the spirit of East-West peace accords by not reporting officially the number of troops taking part in current military maneuvers.

A NATO spokesman said permanent representatives of the 15-member nations discussed the maneuvers Monday and concluded, "the failure of the Soviet Union to provide the number of participating forces raises serious concern."

S. African attack continues

LUANDA, Sept. 7 (AFP) — The two-week old South African invasion of southern Angola, with its deadly air and ground attacks on civilian and military targets, is apparently continuing despite Pretoria's denials.

A group of 24 foreign journalists invited by the Angolan government to visit the war zone in the south verified over the weekend that South African planes control Angola's airspace and are still bombing civilian and military objectives up to 200 kms into Angola from the Namibian border.

The South Africans still occupy six towns, the Angolans say. They are the Cunene provincial capital of Ondjiva, 40 kms from the border, Xangongo, Cuamato, Mongua, Humbe and Mupa, the most northerly of the towns. Some 11,000 South African troops are still inside Angola, officials here say.

The Angolan Army reports it has shot down 10 South African planes and two helicopters since the South African attacks began on Aug 23. The foreign journalists did

The official Soviet news agency Tass said more than 100,000 troops have been taking part in sea, air and land exercises in and off the coasts of the Soviet Baltic states and in Byelorussia, a Soviet Republic. In a rare official comment, the NATO spokesman said the Soviet Union notified Western countries of the maneuvers in advance, on Aug. 14, but didn't say how many troops were involved.

Thirty-five countries, including the Soviet

Union, signed an agreement in Helsinki in 1975 to give formal notification to any troop maneuvers involving more than 25,000 men. Since then, the Soviet Union has usually supplied the exact number of troops participating, the NATO spokesman said. This time, the Soviet Union didn't say, the spokesman reported.

The publication by the Tass agency of a figure of 100,000 participating is not to be considered formal notification, the spokesman said. "In fact, the magnitude and general location as specified by Tass give rise to legitimate questions."

He also said NATO nations were concerned that no Western observers have been invited to the maneuvers as they have been in previous years. Belgium, West Germany and the United States have made similar protests in recent days but Monday's remarks were the first responses from the alliance as a whole.

Allied nations have inquired about the omission of this information in this case, but have received no true figure or explanation from the Soviet Union, the spokesman said. Asked if NATO believed the Soviet Union had violated the letter, as well as the spirit of the Helsinki accords, the spokesman said, "it is now almost impossible to tell since the Soviet Union developed the maneuvers in secret and has invited no observers."

"But all indications, including the Tass statements would lead in that direction." He said notification has been given to the Soviet Union of all allied exercises this autumn, including those involving fewer than 25,000 troops. In addition, Soviet observers have been invited to three allied exercises.

Senegambia by January, Diouf says

DAKAR, Senegal, Sept. 7 (AP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, celebrating his 46th birthday Monday in the west African nation he has ruled for eight months, said his country will be united with tiny Gambia by January 1982. In a weekend interview with the Associated Press, Diouf said the proposed confederated "Senegambia" would be a long-term economic gain for both countries.

"I think that in the short term Senegambia will impose sacrifices on the Senegalese," Diouf said in his presidential palace overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. "But in the mid and long term it will benefit Gambia and Senegal."

Senegal, a former French colony, is a nation of 5.8 million on the bulge of West Africa. Gambia, a former British colony with a population of only 600,000, is a narrow strip of territory about 16 kms wide that extends 320 kms into the Senegalese interior.

The two nations have long talked about union but it was not until Senegal sent 100 troops to crush a rebellion that Gambian President Sir Jawada Jawara came out publicly for a confederation. Diouf said negotiations were progressing to establish the federation.

Diouf said the construction of a bridge across the Gambia River which runs on either side of Gambia, would be a priority for the new confederation.

Solidarity draft seeks boycott of parliament

GDANSK, Poland, Sept. 7 (R) — A draft resolution calling for a possible boycott of the Polish parliament was submitted to the national congress of the Solidarity free trade union here Monday, while in Warsaw, authorities accused Solidarity of turning political and seeking power.

The congress resolution urged the parliament, or Sejm, not to adopt a Communist version of laws on worker self-management until a national referendum about the issue had been held. It threatened to boycott the Sejm if the laws went through unscathed.

The boycott would amount to a call for new elections to the 450-member assembly, a union official explained. Worker self-management has become a major issue in Poland, with the Communist authorities insisting that they must retain the final say in key executive appointments.

Solidarity has challenged this right and its branch at the country's biggest steel mill in Katowice went ahead Monday with a worker

vote on a proposal to sack the plant's general manager. For its part, the government published a lengthy policy document accusing Solidarity reneging on its pledges not to play politics. And the daily *Zobierz Wolnosc* said the union was seeking to seize power.

The word "boycott" as used in the congress resolution on the Sejm was not explained in the motion. But Solidarity officials said that the union would call on its 9.5 million members to refuse to recognize Sejm as a legislative assembly. The present Sejm was elected before the August 1980 revolution and there have been repeated calls for new elections with more democratic procedures in keeping with the liberal reform movement.

The Solidarity congress was expected to make a formal demand for a new election law during the second half of its session later this month. The draft resolution called on parliament to block two bills on worker self-management and on the running of state enterprises.

42 Polish prisoners recaptured

WARSAW, Sept. 7 (AFP) — Forty-two of the 154 prisoners who escaped from jail in Bydgoszcz Saturday night have been recaptured or have surrendered but several allegedly dangerous convicts are still at large, PAP news agency reported Monday.

Negotiations between government officials and inmates over prisoners demands for better conditions continued Monday with local Solidarity union officials, at the inmates' request, acting as mediators, the agency said.

The remaining prisoners barricaded themselves inside the jail Sunday following the spectacular escape.

The mutiny was sparked by the shooting of 17-year-old inmate who was trying to scale a prison wall. Jacek Cieslinski's condition was described as "serious" Monday following lung and spinal surgery, but he was expected to live. The 112 prisoners still unaccounted for included a man accused of killing his parents and two others charged with attempted murder, the agency said.

From page one

A. No two economists will disagree that the charges levelled by some of these states on Saudi Arabia that it is the cause of the oil glut or increased storage of oil, is a matter that would at least prompt negligence if not mockery.

Everyone knows that the cause of oil glut on world market is the inflated oil price and low demand, and the present stock had taken place in periods when the average output of those states was at the highest capacity. At that time, Saudi Arabia was producing much less than its present production.

Q. But those states advance an argument that Saudi Arabia's high output at a low price cause them harm. They say that this situation creates difficulty in marketing their oil, consequently their output declines and their revenues suffer a fall?

A. This is true, but Saudi Arabia only implements OPEC's resolutions. The resolution of Bali conference last year had envisaged that the official price of marker crude be fixed at \$32 per barrel, so Saudi Arabia abided by this resolution. But other OPEC countries exercised a franchise from the organization in increasing their price to a specific ceiling. Most of them raised the price which ultimately touched the ceiling.

The responsibility for such a situation falls on the country which did so, but Saudi Arabia adheres to OPEC's resolutions, as we also did earlier.

Those countries should, therefore, go back once again to the price determined by OPEC, and then their output shall increase.

Q. There is yet another charge from some OPEC countries, which perhaps has its roots in political considerations. They say that America has played a role in convincing Saudi Arabia to raise output at low prices?

A. If they had really wanted to do justice and tried to study the oil facts, they would not have said so. But, since they use a political, and not economic, language, it would be worthwhile for us to keep quiet.

The language of politics might cause injury, which we do not want to do.

Q. You have just given the political background on the basis of which some countries have evaluated the questions of prices and output. Aren't there any political backgrounds you take into consideration while mapping the strategy of oil prices and output?

A. The oil strategy framed by a committee representing OPEC cannot have a political basis, because those countries forming the committee represent political trends which may not necessarily be identical.

The committee members are Iran, Iraq,

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Venezuela. The committee's task is, therefore, of a purely economic nature.

Q. As far as Saudi Arabia is concerned, do you take politics into consideration while deciding oil prices and output?

A. If you are speaking about the past, surely a number of factors were considered, including some political factors. But our desire has always been to protect world economy and to uphold the interests of the developing nations.

Oil was used as a political weapon in attracting the attention of the Western public opinion toward the Palestine issue. It took different forms and we achieved a good measure of success in its usage as a political weapon.

Q. And at present?

A. We believe that our resolutions are taken on purely economic basis, without any political considerations.

Q. Do you mean to rule out the possibility of using oil as a weapon?

A. With the availability of a huge oil glut at present, any talk about the use of oil as a weapon will be unrealistic, but oil as a political force is still very much in existence.

Oil as a political weapon will return once again when a balance is created in supply and demand.

If the Arab people discover the danger of raising oil price to their cause, they will demand their governments to reduce it so that the oil weapon retains its strength.

Q. Is it then true that Saudi Arabia's high output, which may be one of the factors of an oil glut, is eliminating any possibility of using oil as a weapon?

A. The increase in output is, in fact, meant to shorten the period for oil to become a weapon.

Q. How?

A. Because the cause of this weapon's weakness is the glut, which itself is caused by a price hike. The price hike consequently led to huge investments in alternative resources as well as to reduced consumption. If, by reducing prices, we can minimize the rush in such investments, we can also restore the weight of oil.

And because we cannot control the prices except through a resolution or production. Again, if we succeed in raising the output in a manner in which we can exercise pressure on the level of prices to stop their increase, we then create the situation which now exists with the major industrialized states which have begun reconsidering investments in energy alternatives.

As a result of Saudi Arabia's policy on oil output and pricing, many of the major companies of the world have taken hesitant steps



SHOCKING TACTICS: Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani during the interview with Arab News Editor-in-Chief Muhammad Marouf Al Shihani. The minister disclosed "shocking tactics" followed by some oil producers to flout the official OPEC oil prices.

in enhancing their investments in energy alternatives and reducing consumption. This situation serves the Arab cause as it will restore oil its weight and power.

Q. According to you, Saudi Arabia was ready to raise the price of its oil from \$32 to \$34 during the recent OPEC conference in Geneva, as a compromise solution with the rest of the extremists. Do you still hold this intention, or have you given up the idea after the fiasco of OPEC's recent meeting?

A. As a matter of fact, no scope exists for that intention. Regrettably, the conference failed, and now the average oil prices in the market began to fall below \$34. The average price in world markets is presently a little less than \$33.

What we had feared, and we still do, is that the price might drop lower than \$32.

Q. Does this mean that you do not have any intention to raise the oil price from now until OPEC's regular meeting in Abu Dhabi next December?

A. Absolutely not. Saudi Arabia believes that \$32 per barrel is already a high price and is detrimental to its interests, but it maintains

this price because of its commitment to OPEC.

Out of its keen desire to unify the prices with others, to uphold OPEC's unity and to respond to the wishes of others, the Kingdom had agreed in the past to raise its price to \$34. But, others did not agree to this. The \$34 mark, which could not be agreed upon, will be difficult to attain in the future.

The fact is that we had not accepted the \$34 per barrel, but it had been imposed on us. We did not agree to it for any reason other than that it was the prevalent average market price at the time we went to the conference. This means that, if we had accepted the \$34 price, we would not have increased or decreased the price of oil but would have fixed it at the average of the oil markets.

Q. What are the factors that led the average oil prices on world markets to decline from \$34 during OPEC's Geneva meeting to nearly \$32 at present, all within a brief period of not more than three weeks?

A. The countries selling oil at inflated prices started giving big reductions either overtly or covertly. They use various means; for example, they approach a company which has an oil refinery and, instead of selling it crude at a high price, they sell it oil products processed at the refinery of that company. These products are sold at a very low price, reflecting the crude's low price.

For the buying company, the matter is just playing with the crude price. It can avoid buying the crude and, instead, buy the products (which it needs) at a low price. Another trick is by bartering which was recently offered to Japan, India and some other countries. The idea behind this is to sell the oil at the official high price and to purchase commodities at a very high price.

Thus, the country which sells the commodity and buys oil actually pays for the oil much less than the official price.

The third method is to extend the period of payment. Instead of paying for oil within 15

or 30 days, the period is extended to three or six months.

This means, if we calculate the interests over the payable amount, a reduction in the price of oil sold.

A very recent method is to give companies enjoying concessions a reduction in tax and royalties. Consequently they get an additional profit which represents a reduction in the oil price.

Q. Is this what happened in Nigeria?

A. It could happen in Nigeria, as we understood. It has already happened in another country of North Africa.

Q. So you don't expect the extremist countries to effect a reduction in their oil at present, but some of them will pursue these methods which indirectly bring an actual reduction in the price without having to make an official announcement?

Even with undercover methods the economic result will be as that of the official price.

Q. Your Excellency, do you intend to continue the one million barrel cut in output after September?

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